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62.43 -1921

CASHMAN'S SEEDS



Clark's Early Jewel

CLINTON FALLS NURSERY CO.

NURSEYMEN
OWATONNA,

SEEDSMEN

FLORISTS
MINNESOTA.

Get the Largest Possible Yield

From your Fertile Acres

Get results by planting improved and tested varieties. Try our Pedigreed Seed Corn. We believe it will pay you.

Write for our Catalog.



**An Ear of
UNIVERSITY
NO. 13 CORN**

**Exact Size of the
Original Ear**

The above cut is a correct reproduction of an ear of our UNIVERSITY No. 13 CORN, the greatest revenue producer yet offered to the Northwest Farmer. 75 bushels per acre of matured corn is not an unusual yield for this variety. Farmers, do not lose your time and money by planting varieties that yield half this amount. Do not delay in taking steps to increase your yield, but place your seed order with us now for your next season's crop. Address all orders plainly.

For Prices See Blue Sheet.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co.

Owatonna, Minnesota.



View of Our Retail Store.

IT is a pleasure to hand you our 1921 Seed Catalog. We want to thank our friends and customers for their patronage. We assure you that we will do our best to merit your confidence. To serve you with the highest quality seeds is our greatest ambition. Our increased business convinces us that our efforts have been appreciated.

The planting and development of seed is indeed a wonderful thing. To put seeds into the ground, to watch them develop into a crop is one of the most interesting things in life. There is only one way to insure prosperous times and that is to increase production. Let bigger and better crops be our motto.

We have a real interest in the growing and outcome of every package and pound of seed that we send out. Our large farms here in Steele county make it possible for us to furnish seed that is not only home grown and adapted to this section, but we know the quality of our seeds as they are raised on ground tilled under our own supervision. We can offer our seeds with the confidence that they will prove satisfactory to our customers. Please write us freely about your seed requirements.

SEED DEPARTMENT

CLINTON FALLS NURSERY COMPANY

Suggestions to Customers

FOR ORDERING

Cashman's "Seeds of Quality"

The attention of our customers is respectfully called to the following directions, which will, if followed, be an aid to purchasers as well as ourselves.

WE USE GREAT CARE to avoid mistakes in filling orders and to see that the wishes of our customers are carried out to the letter. We have received numerous compliments on the completeness and accuracy of our system. **Please remember**, however, that no matter how careful we are and how much pains we take, mistakes will occur if the order is not properly made out; therefore, we ask you to assist us in giving you the best possible satisfaction, by carefully following the suggestions for ordering given below.

OUR ORDER BLANKS. It will be a great help to us in filling your order correctly and speedily if you make it out on our order blank as follows: Place the quantity wanted before each article; write the quantity, name of each article wanted, and then catalog price for each article—space being provided on each line for same. If you wish to write us about anything not provided for on the order blank, use a separate sheet. If you want more order blanks write for them.

HOW TO ORDER. Be sure to sign your Name, Post Office, County and State very plainly on every order, also be sure to write plainly the name of the town where you get your freight and express. If a wife orders it will be better to sign her husband's name, for instance, Mrs. J. C. Jones instead of Mrs. Helen Jones. Carefully fill out each space in the order blank.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Send cash with your order. The best ways to remit are by Post Office Orders, Express Money Orders, Bank Drafts or Currency in Registered Letters. Remittances may be sent at our risk in any of the above ways. We will accept stamps for sums less than one dollar. Customers sending orders amounting to more than five dollars may deduct from the amount of the order the cost of Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter.

WE DO NOT SHIP C. O. D. unless one-third of the amount of order is remitted with the order as a guarantee of good faith.

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS RATES. Remember that we do not pay the charges and that it is just as cheap to pay them at your end as here. Always state whether you want your shipment by freight or express, otherwise we ship by the cheapest route. Let us urge you to order early, have your seeds come by freight and save yourself expense. The freight charges on 100 pounds will be little more than on 20 to 50 to 80 pounds. In all instances we shall try to save you shipping charges.

PREPAID STATIONS. Before sending your order learn whether or not the town to which you tell us to ship your seeds is what is called by the railroad company "A Prepay Station." If you will instruct us to send your seeds to a town where the freight charges must be prepaid (which is called a Prepay Station) you will save us much trouble and yourself much delay if you send plenty of extra money to prepay charges. If you send too much we will return what is over. If you neglect to send money we will ship your seeds to the railroad station nearest to you where there is an agent and where you can pay freight charges.

OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES are unexcelled. We have three express companies and three lines of railroad at Owatonna, therefore there is no seed firm that can make quicker shipments than we can. We have two sidetracks to our packing houses, which enables us to handle several carloads daily. We make it a rule that all orders (except potatoes in freezing weather) shall be shipped the day after the order is received. **Order early** so you can wait for the shipment by freight and thus save express charges.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY will be attested by any of the following banks: The Security State Bank, National Farmers Bank, First National Bank, or the United States Express, American Express or Wells-Fargo Express agents at Owatonna, Minn.

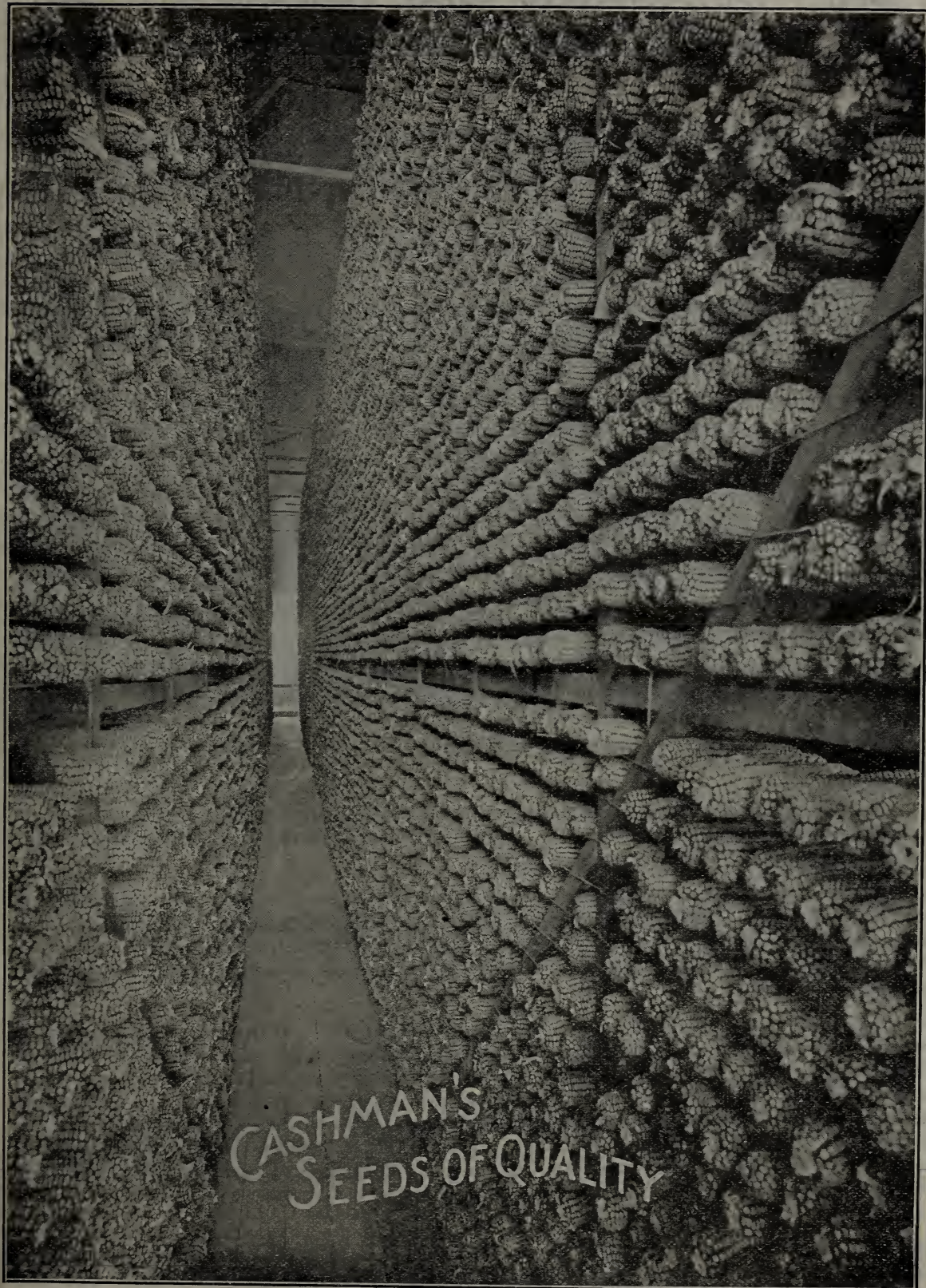
IMPORTANT NOTICE. It occasionally happens (though very seldom) that an order is lost in coming to us. We also receive many letters and orders without name or address; therefore, if any who order do not hear from us within a reasonable length of time, **they should send us a duplicate order**, stating the date on which the original order was sent, also post office from which the original order was mailed. We will investigate the matter promptly and make same entirely satisfactory to you.

EARLY ORDERS are better for you and better for us as we are not then so badly rushed as in March and April. **Early orders** will have plenty of time to reach you by freight, which is cheaper than express (except on small quantities). Potatoes and other perishable articles cannot be shipped until danger from frost is past. We can usually begin shipping them south about Feb. 15th. We guarantee that they shall reach destination in good condition, if date of shipping is left to us. If a shipment arrives in bad condition have the freight agent write on freight receipt, which he gives you, the condition of shipment, then mail freight receipt to us, stating in as few words as possible your complaint. We ship potatoes, etc., at your risk when you order us to do so.

NO PREMIUMS. Many seedsmen try to make their customers believe they are getting great bargains—by quoting discounts and offering premiums. We quote **net prices** which are as low as **choice first class seeds** can be sold. These misleading discounts and premiums are the hole—our **net prices** are the meat of the doughnut.

TESTING SEEDS. Before starting to fill our orders we test the vitality of all seeds and our customers will receive only such seeds as have proven their germinating qualities. We propose to demonstrate to every customer that **"Quality Counts."**

AS TO WARRANTY. We believe our seeds will produce for you the best crops you have ever grown. Most of the failures with seeds, plants and bulbs are due to causes entirely beyond our control, such as soil conditions, too deep or too shallow planting, too wet or dry soil, unfavorable weather, time and manner of planting, etc. Our customers will readily see that it would be sheer folly for anyone to warrant seeds to produce perfect crops and we want it plainly understood that while we exercise great care to have all seeds pure and reliable and also true to name, we do not give any warranty, express or implied as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants, etc., we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms and conditions they are to be returned at once and the money that has been paid for same will be refunded. No officer, agent or employee of the company is authorized to make any warranty whatsoever. It is to our interest, however, to have everything of the highest quality obtainable, and only such seeds that will not only grow but prove true to name and description. We have so much confidence in our seeds that we hereby agree to fill your order free of charge should they prove otherwise than as we represent them in our catalog. We know of no responsible seed firm in the world which guarantees seeds any further than this. Compare with other seed catalogs and you will find that we are right.



THE CASHMAN METHOD OF CURING SEED CORN.

The above illustration shows a section of our drying house filled with seed ears for our 1920 delivery. Note that no two ears touch. The corn is laid on wires running full length of the building, thus giving perfect circulation of air. Every ear of this corn was selected and gathered before freezing and the fall rains set in. This work was done under the personal supervision of Thos. E. Cashman.



CORN IS KING



WE used to claim that corn raised Illinois land to \$250.00 an acre. We can now say that corn and clover has raised Minnesota land to about the same figure. It is easy to verify this statement by going a short distance out of the corn belt. No crop raised produces the money value one year after another that corn does. This is particularly true when fed to cattle and hogs, either in silage form or in ground meal, but in order to maintain the high price of land in Southern Minnesota no farmer can plant the types of corn that produce thirty to forty bushels per acre. He cannot be content with the old flinty type but must plant newer varieties that are producing from sixty to one hundred bushels per acre.

Do not buy cheap seed corn that is sold every year as selected seed corn. We are specialists in producing the best varieties of corn and raising them to their highest standard in purity and type. Testimonials from our customers tell us that our efforts have not been in vain. How do we obtain results? First, by planting strong seed that will grow; second, by planting varieties that will produce a maximum yield and get ripe in the latitude in which it is to be grown. Then again, the land is prepared for the purpose, made rich with barnyard manure or cropping with red clover the previous year. Sufficient cultivation is given to get the best results, but good seed of varieties that will give maximum yield is essential that not only quality but quantity may be produced.

The planter who has not made an effort to improve his seed is beginning to learn that in the past his yield per acre has not been anywhere near as high as good soil and favorable climate might warrant. He is learning that the chief reason for small yields is that he has not planted the newer varieties of seeds that have proven successful; seeds that are pure and strong in germination. He has not made an effort to improve his seed by buying of reliable seedsmen who grow their own seed and have been making an effort to produce the best that can be ripened every year in the latitude in which it is to be grown.

No concern in the Northwest has made the effort to produce good strains of corn that are adapted to this climate that we have, and wherever our corn is planted it tells the story and the results are that we get a large number of orders from that locality.

We are raising from seventy to one hundred bushels per acre on our farms and can furnish you seed that will give you like returns if you will follow our methods. Our methods are no different than those employed by any good farmer who makes an effort to keep up his land, plant early, cultivate often and intelligently and keep the varieties pure by not planting closer than eighty rods from any other varieties.

There is no crop planted where the seed costs so little per acre. One bushel of corn will plant seven acres, and these seven acres, if planted to our select varieties, will produce 420 to 750 bushels, depending upon the culture given it. Don't you think it would pay you to buy first-class seed corn if by investing a few dollars in our good seed corn you could increase your yield from fifteen to thirty-five bushels per acre? It requires no more land to produce eighty bushels when a good variety is used and good culture is practiced, than to produce thirty-five bushels from common seed, poorly selected and where poor care is given. The question is, can you afford to employ the means that will only produce thirty-five bushels per acre when with a little extra effort eighty bushels and even more can be produced?

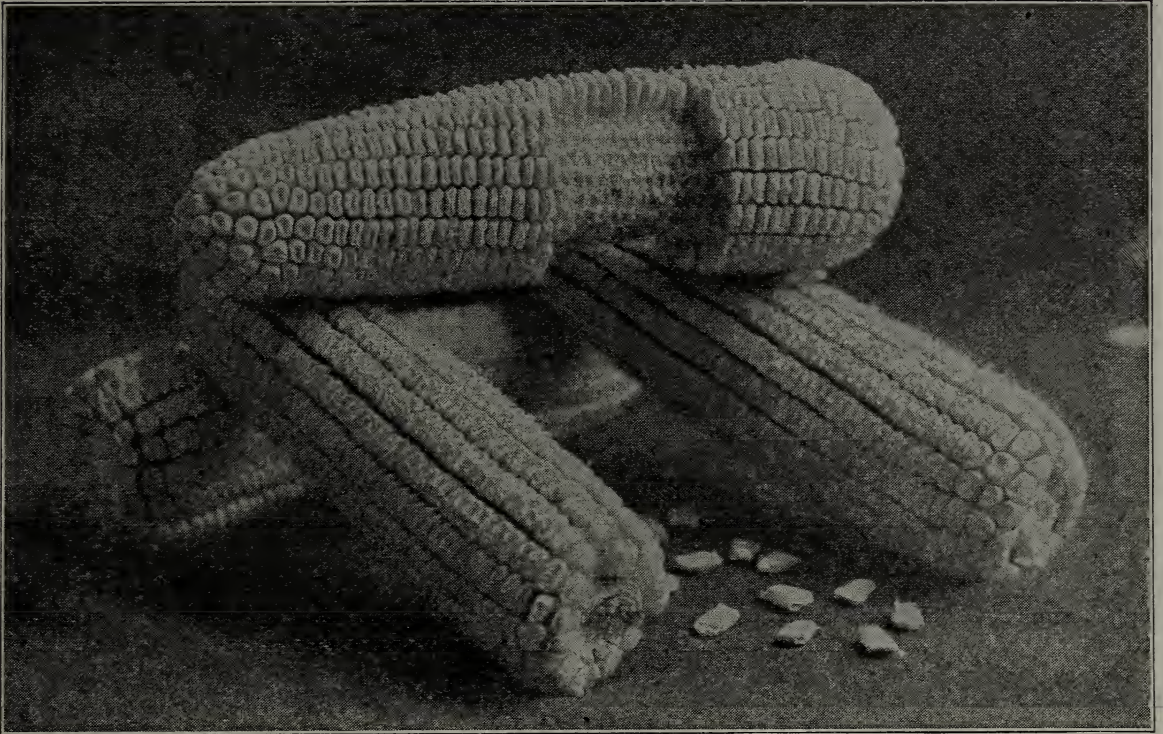
All our seed corn is grown in Steele county on our own farms, is air dried, of high germination and true to type. Farmers who plant Cashmans Minnesota Grown Seed Corn will be repaid many times over by the extra yield per acre. The yield of corn in Minnesota can be doubled. You must increase your yield to make a profit on your high priced land. You cannot make interest on \$150 to \$250 land by harvesting thirty to forty bushels of corn to the acre. On an average year you should not be satisfied with less than seventy-five bushels. The aim of every corn grower should be one hundred bushels per acre and no farmer should be satisfied with less.

CASHMAN'S SILVER KING CORN.

THE CORN YOU WILL EVENTUALLY BUY.

THE DEEPEST GRAINED AND PUREST WHITE CORN IN EXISTANCE FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Grown on Our Own Farms in Steele County.



Cashman's Silver King is a pure white corn with medium sized ears. The butts and tips are well filled and the shank medium in size. The grain is very deep for a corn that will mature so early. The kernel is medium in width and has a slightly roughened dent. The tip of these kernels fit closely down to the cob, thus giving you a corn of unusual shelling percentage. In many varieties you find starchy kernels that are low in feeding value and low in vitality, but in this variety you find very little starchiness down the back of the kernel. In uniformity and regularity of kernel there is none better. In trueness to type this variety shows more breediness and uniformity than any seed corn on the market today. There is not that irregularity of color of cob and grain that you find in many of the other varieties. Now can you afford to pay 50 cents an acre more for perfect seed corn or take the risk of planting cheap corn and getting only half a crop. If seed corn was worth \$20.00 per bushel it would be cheaper to plant such seed that to use common corn that has been held over in corn cribs as a gift and run the risk of a poor yield. By buying perfect seed the extra yield per acre will pay the difference in cost many times over. Matures in 100 to 110 days.

We have received many flattering testimonials showing that some of our customers have raised over 100 bushels per acre from Silver King Corn purchased of us. We do not hesitate recommending this variety to those who will give it good soil and careful cultivation. A trial will convince you.

Silver King is destined to become the leading corn in this state just as it has in Wisconsin. In yield, shelling percentage and uniformity of type it has no equal. Shelled and graded, germination test 96 per cent. or better. Shipped by express or freight. Bags extra at cost. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

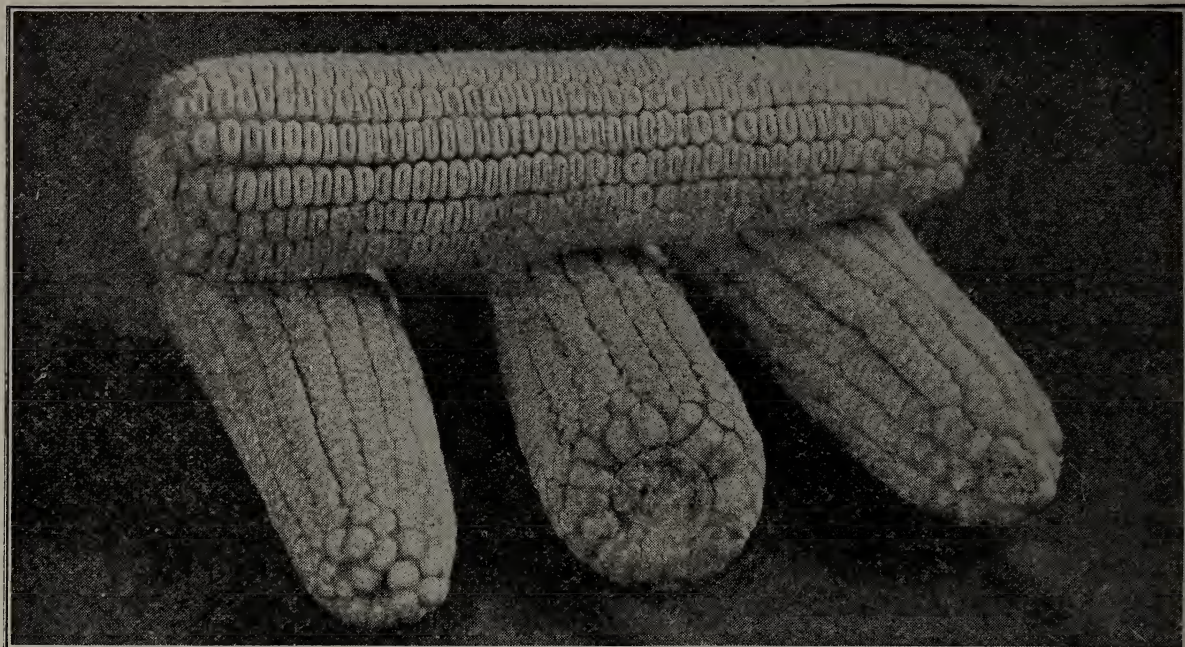
FARMOGERM A Guaranteed Legume Inoculator!

Enriches the soil, insures a perfect catch, a larger yield and a higher feeding value. Inoculate your Alfalfa, Soy Beans and Sweet Clover. No ordinary soil has sufficient nitrogen to insure a crop of Alfalfa one year after another on the same ground. Inoculated Alfalfa takes its nitrogen from the air instead of the soil. Prices of our Farmogerm for Alfalfa, Soy Beans and all Clovers, 1 acre size, 75c; 2 acre size, \$1.45; 4 acre size, \$2.25; 6 acre size, \$3.00; garden size for beans and peas, 50c. postpaid. For further particulars see page 83.

RUSTLER WHITE DENT CORN

EXTRA EARLY WHITE DENT.

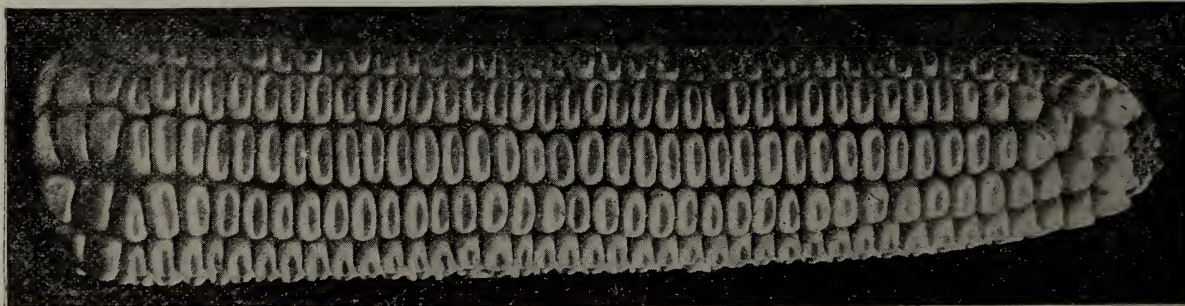
Grown on Our Own Farms in Steele County.



Rustler White Dent. A splendid early variety, which will, in yield and quality, prove both satisfactory and profitable to all northwestern farmers. This excellent variety has been grown in Steele County, Minn., for a number of years and the results obtained by planting this good, reliable, high yielding White Dent Corn has made for it a record of surpassing merit. We consider that it has the widest range of usefulness and adaptability to soil and climate of any of the White Dent varieties. Admirably adapted to the northern regions and a soil that warms slowly. Its record shows that from 60 to 80 bushels per acre has been the average yield. The ears are of medium length, 14 to 18 rowed. Stalks are medium in height with abundance of foliage. We do not hesitate to recommend it and all those wishing a first-class White Dent Corn will find the Rustler White Dent hard to match. Shipped by freight or express. Selected ears crated. Germination test 96 per cent. or better. Grates free. Shelled and graded, germination test 96 per cent. or better. Bags extra at cost. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

MINNESOTA No. 23

The Earliest Dent Corn Grown—Grown on Our Own Farms in Steele County



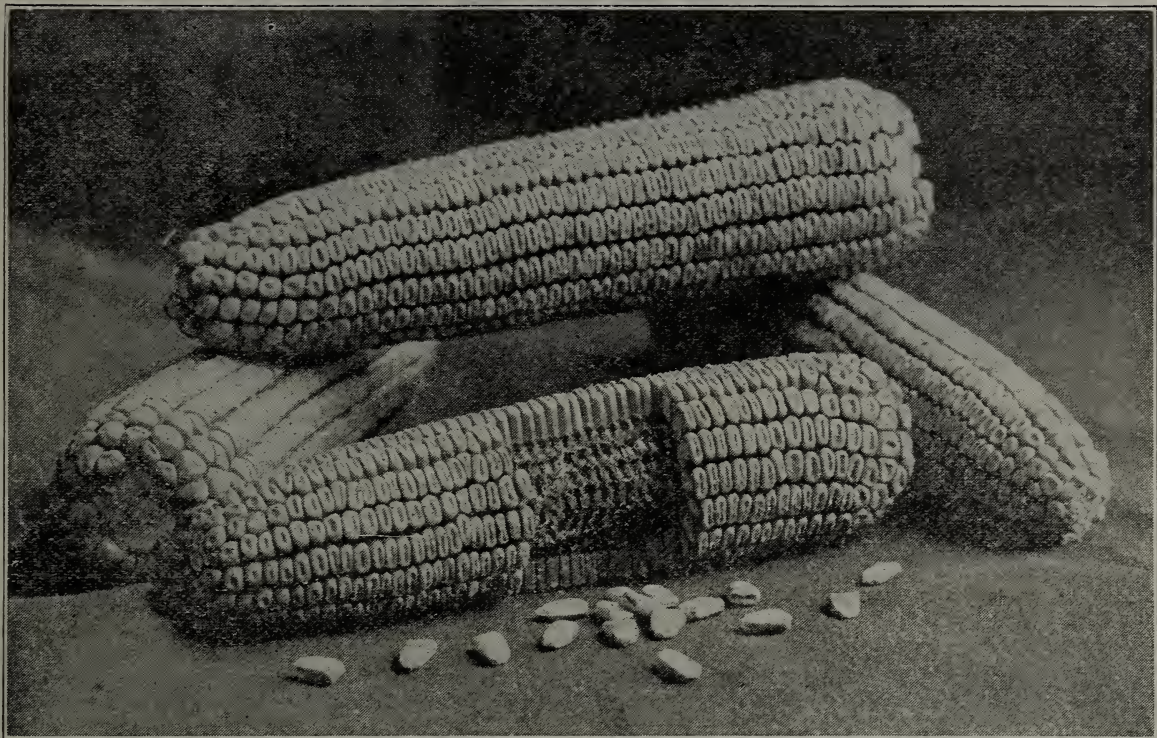
Minnesota No. 23 was originated by the Minnesota Experimental Station. The ears are 7 to 8 inches long, have 12 to 14 rows, kernels light yellow with white caps. The stalks grow about 6 feet, short jointed and heavy. Ears medium length and very uniform, and are borne 2 to 2½ feet above the ground. As there are generally two or more ears on every stalk a good yield can be secured. From 40 to 50 bushels is the average yield, but even larger have been secured. Minnesota No. 23 is an 80 day variety and will produce a good crop in the northern states in short unfavorable seasons. Shipped by freight or express. Selected ears crated, germination test 96 per cent. or better. Grates free. Shelled and graded, germination test 96 per cent. or better. Bags extra at cost. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

CASHMAN'S YELLOW DENT CORN.

THE IDEAL VARIETY FOR A HEAVY YIELD.

THE DEEPEST GRAINED AND PUREST YELLOW CORN IN EXISTANCE FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Grown on Our Own Farms in Steele County.



Cashman's Yellow Dent is of Minnesota origin and well adapted to any soil in Central Minnesota and Southern sections.

Breed Characteristics. This corn is a rich golden color; ears of uniform type, 8 to 10 inches in length and 16 to 24 rowed; butts well rounded out; tips slightly tapering but well filled. The rows are straight with deep kernels and quite uniform. It will mature in 100 to 110 days. The stalks are of medium height and produce a large amount of fine fodder. The ears set about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above ground. Cashman's Yellow Dent has produced some wonderful yields and is a money maker for all farmers no matter whether it is for feeding or for market. It will not disappoint the grower who gives it good soil and careful cultivation. Shipped by freight or express. Selected ears crated, germination test 96 per cent. or better. Grates free. Shelled and graded, germination test 96 per cent. or better. Bags extra at cost. See

Blue Sheet for Prices.

EARLY NORTHWESTERN OR SMOKY DENT CORN.

THE EARLIEST DENT CORN FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Grown on Our Own Farms in Steele County.

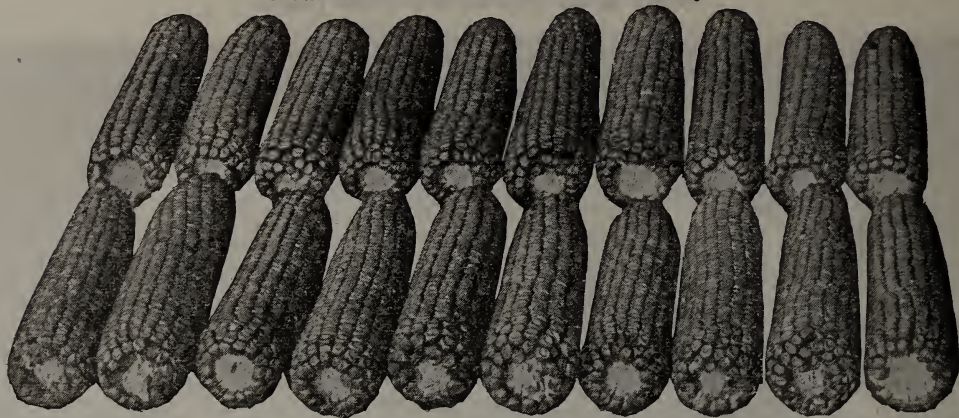


Northwestern Dent has a red kernel with a yellowish cap. Is extensively grown in N. Dakota, Northern Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin and Canada. Northern planters can depend upon this variety getting ripe. The seed we offer is grown by us under our personal supervision. It is also planted in Southern Minnesota and South Dakota where corn must be planted late in the season, or where the farmer wants corn that will ripen in August. Particularly valuable for hogging-off purposes, a heavy yielder and is the most valuable variety grown for the above mentioned territory and for purposes we have referred to. Shipped by freight or express. Selected ears crated, germination test 96 per cent. or better. Grates free. Shelled and graded, germination test 96 per cent. or better. Bags extra at cost. See **Blue Sheet for Prices.**

MINNESOTA No. 13 CORN. (University).

EXTRA EARLY YELLOW DENT.

Grown on Our Own Farms in Steele County.



Minnesota No. 13 is an early maturing, yet heavy yielding variety, was developed and brought before the farmers of Minnesota by the Minnesota Experiment Station. This variety has been largely developed through the efforts of Asst. Sec'y Hays, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Minnesota No. 13 has a wide adaptability and will do well on almost any kind of soil. It usually matures in from 90 to 95 days. Its records show yields of from 60 to 80 bushels per acre in Minnesota. Our Minnesota No. 13 has been carefully bred, great care being taken in building up a type of corn that is of practical value to the farmer. As a show corn it is hardly equal to Silver King as it lacks in uniformity.

Breed Characteristics. The ears are from 8 to 9 inches in length and cylindrical in form. The kernels are fairly deep with a dimpled dent. They taper slightly and fit in closely to the cob, leaving very little space at the tip of the kernel. In many varieties of corn we find a very thick cap of starch on the crown and also a strip of starch running down the back of the kernel. This variety is exceptionally free from starch. In growing or selecting a variety of corn you should look for a kernel with a high per cent of the clear horny substance as that is the portion of the kernel that contains a high per cent of protein. You can grow starch much cheaper in other ways than in corn. This variety contains more of the clear horny gluten and the horny starch than any variety except the flint varieties. The butts are usually well filled and the tips taper slightly, thus helping this variety to mature slightly earlier than some of the others. We offer seed all our own growing. Shipped by freight or express. Selected ears crated, germination test 96 per cent. or better. Grates free. Shelled and graded, germination test 96 per cent. or better. Bags extra at cost. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

CONLEY'S SOUTH DAKOTA DENT.



Conley's South Dakota Dent is of South Dakota origin and is well adapted to the soil of northern South Dakota as well as western Minnesota and North Dakota. One of the first questions a farmer should ask in buying seed corn should be, "Will it mature?" The next one, "Will it yield?" In the breeding of this corn special attention has been paid to these points. The seed that this corn was raised from was grown by Mr. Conley, at Revillo, South Dakota. The large yields that he secured combined with its early ripening qualities led the writer to secure a quantity of this corn to grow on our own farms for seed purposes. We have not a large stock of this variety but will furnish it as long as it lasts.

Breeding Characteristics. Conley's South Dakota Dent has a red kernel with yellowish cap; ears 8 to 9 inches in length, butts and tips usually well filled. It is very similar to the Northwestern Dent but is a larger corn and yields much heavier. Northern planters can depend upon this variety getting ripe. The seed we have to offer was grown under our own personal supervision. Shipped by express or freight. Selected ears crated, germination test 96 per cent. or better. Grates free. Shelled and graded, germination test 96 per cent. or better. Bags extra at cost. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

FLINT VARIETIES OF CORN.

These varieties of corn are especially adapted to the northern regions where the seasons are so short that it is impossible to mature any of the dent varieties. This corn will give a good yield of grain if you care to use it for that purpose, or if you want to use it for fodder or silage it will yield from 10 to 15 tons per acre. These varieties are grown well up into Canada for silage purposes. This will mature in from 75 to 80 days.

Breed Characteristics. Varieties; **Mercer, Triumph, Smut Nose, King Philip and Longfellow.** Ears from 8 to 14 inches in length; rows 8 to 12 in number; kernels very uniform and rows straight from butt to tip; butts and tips well covered with kernels. The kernels of these varieties are very hard and flinty, but owing to the shortness of seasons where it is grown it is necessary that kernels be very shallow or the corn will not mature sufficiently for good fodder or silage. The above named flint varieties are not our own growing, except **Triumph.** **Price, shelled and graded,** germination test 96 per cent or better. See **Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

OUR SHELLED CORN TESTING 96% OR BETTER.

Remember we go to more expense in saving our corn than any other seedsmen. We go through the field early in September and pick out the seed ears, which is usually about one-fourth the crop. Each ear is placed separately on wires where there is good circulation of air. This warehouse is kept warm enough during the entire winter to keep out all moisture and makes the seed almost perfect. There is, however, an occasional ear that makes weak seed, and unless every ear is tested, those ears cannot be detected. It costs money to handle corn in this manner, but we know it pays our customers well to buy perfect seed, and therefore get a perfect stand if the seed is properly planted. Every year we receive hundreds of letters from people stating they would buy our seed corn, but cannot because they consider the prices too high, even though the seed is perfect.

Therefore, we are offering the same corn, grown in our own fields, ears selected early, dried in the same room and in the same manner as our ear tested corn, but instead of testing every ear we test only an occasional ear and shell and grade it. We know it will test over 96 per cent. We have saved the expense of testing every ear, and will cost you just that much less if you want it that way, shelled and graded.

For descriptions and prices see separate headings.

DRILL CORN.

We are offering the butts, tips and irregular kernels that grade out of our shelled corn for drill purposes and it gives good satisfaction. These varieties are of **Cashman's Silver King, Rustler White Dent, Cashman's Yellow Dent, Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent, Minnesota No. 13, Minnesota No. 23 and Northwestern Dent.** When ordering, please state what variety. **Price** of those butts, tips and irregular kernels, guaranteed to test over 90 per cent, all from our own growing and graded out of our best corn. See **Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

FODDER CORN.

Mammoth Yellow Fodder Corn. Many of the farmers want corn to plant as a soiling crop or to cut early and feed green. This corn is especially adapted to this plan. It gives you a large stock with an abundance of foliage. It is surprising the amount of rich feed this variety yields and is relished by all stock. As a foliage crop for green feeding it has no equal. This corn is often planted to raise a crop for silo purposes only. See **Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

Clinton Mammoth Fodder Corn. White seed. The greatest of all fodder corn for feeding green. In proportion to the quality of leaf, this variety has an exceptionally small stalk. It throws out leaves from each joint and the result is an increased yield of green fodder over any other known variety. Adapted to any section of the northwest. See **Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn. We regard this as one of the best and most valuable varieties grown, being a most excellent variety to cut and throw out to live stock during the summer and fall months when grass is dried up and pastures are short. As a green fodder fed in this way one acre will furnish as much feed as eight acres of grass. The sweet, juicy stalks give it a flavor that makes stock like it as they like nothing else, and they will devour the last vestige of the stalks and blades as clean as they would wipe up the best clover in the midst of winter. Drill $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to the acre. See **Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

Don't Buy Imported Ensilage or Fodder Corn.

In the past, many seed houses have been buying Fodder or Ensilage Seed Corn in the south, shipping it in and selling it to farmers. They have led the farmers to believe that a southern corn that grows large stalks and lots of foliage is just what they want. Don't pay any attention to that kind of an argument. If you want corn for fodder or silage you must get the varieties that are usually used for checked corn and then you have something that will mature in your section and will give you well matured corn for silage or fodder. The best fodder or silage is secured when the corn is permitted to practically mature, that is, the kernels should be well dented and glazed. The more nearly mature the ears and leaves can be without frost the better feed it is going to make. If it seems rather dry when you are filling the silo it is a good plan to run several barrels of water into it, thus supplying moisture.

Some men claim that the foliage and the stalk, that is, the stalk and leaves without the ears, contain the same feeding value as though the ears were in it. We quote from Prof. Eckles, head of the Dairy Dept. of the Missouri State Agricultural College, in which he says: "We want well matured corn with a reasonable amount of ears on it." The great mistake in using the southern corn is the fact that the stalks grow very tall and the ears are late in maturing, then when there is an early frost you have a lot of immature corn for fodder and silage. The more nearly mature the corn the better.

What Can I Do to Improve My Oat Crop?

Many farmers have come to feel that the oat crop has been a failure, and were it not that it took the place in a rotation they would not grow it.

In many cases I think the farmer is largely responsible for the low yield obtained.

Let us consider this proposition under the following headings: No. 1. Selection of Varieties. No. 2. Fan and Grade your Seed. No. 3. Test your Seed. No. 4. Treat for Smut. No. 5. Prepare Seed bed well. No. 6. Seed Early with the Drill.

No. 1. In the classification of oats we may use the terms, early, medium and late. Many different varieties come under these three heads. It is true that certain varieties are adapted to certain climatic and soil conditions, while others might be a complete failure.

In a large number of tests it has been found that the average for the early varieties is higher than the late. This is easily traceable to the fact that usually about the time the oats is starting to fill, the weather is very warm accompanied by a few showers. In a short time rust begins to appear, thus preventing the plant from doing its normal work, that of filling. If the earlier varieties are sown you usually escape this condition and get a larger yield. Although if the season is a cool one the late varieties will give a higher yield than the early ones.

No. 2. It has been the custom of many farmers to take their oats filled with dirt and weed seed as it comes from the threshing machine and sow it. In all oats there is a certain amount of small shriveled kernels, weed seed, straw and the like. Your drill or seeder is set at 3 bushels per acre, but you are perhaps only sowing 2 bushels, and that very unevenly, due to the fact that the straw and dirt served as an obstruction in letting your grain pass through your



A Field of Early Kherson Oats Grown on our Own Farm Yielding 74¼ Bushels Per Acre

machine. You should sow only oats that has been cleaned and graded several times removing all dirt and foreign matter, and blowing out the small and light kernels. It is just as impossible to get a strong stalk from a small kernel of oats as it is to get a strong stalk of corn from a small, weak kernel of corn. Sow only the large, plump kernels.

No. 3. It is always a good plan to run a few tests of your seed oats. Often times oats are threshed wet and will heat in the bin, thus injuring the vitality of kernel. Many times the oats are so poorly stacked that they take water and are spoiled before threshing.

No. 4. Another important factor in growing oats is the Treatment for Smut. In some fields we find from 5 to 20 per cent smutted heads, this means from ½ bu. to 20 bu. loss on every hundred bushels grown. You can treat your oats for about 2½ cents per busnel, or about 8 cents per acre. You cannot afford to sow oats that has not been treated for smut. Try it.

No. 5. The preparation of the seed bed for oats is one of the things that is usually badly neglected. Many farmers are badly rushed with spring work and seem to think that it doesn't matter whether the oats gets under the ground or not.

Many times the corn belt farmers will sow their oats on top of the land and then simply disc the stalk ground once and then harrow it once or twice and let it go.

Your stock ground should be double disced and lapped half. By so doing you level the ground in good shape, throw out the corn stumps, and leave it in shape for the drill.

No. 6. As soon as the weather is fit you should begin seeding with a drill. Some farmers still maintain that the seeder will give as good results as the drill, but a large number of tests show conclusively that on the average the drilled grain produces the highest yield. The advantage of the drill aside from the yield is as follows: Takes less seed; puts all seed under the ground at the same depth, so it all comes up at practically the same time, giving a uniform quality of grain. Drilling is also helpful when using oats as a nurse crop. By drilling your oats north and south the young clover and timothy plants get more sunlight, making them grow more rapidly and stronger.

OATS. (Iowa No. 103)

Iowa No. 103 Oats were originated by the Iowa Experimental Station. This very popular variety is considered one of the very best yielders in the central west. It is similar to the Kherson Oat, having a very thin hull; straw grows short, and like the Kherson, it is a splendid variety for rich ground. If the proper amount of seed is sown per acre, it will not lodge. Our customers will make no mistake purchasing this variety. See Prices on Blue Sheet.

SEED OATS.

IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY HEAVY YIELDING VARIETIES.

Seed Oats should be renewed every second or third year, as grown in the same soil and in the same neighborhood year after year they will deteriorate rapidly and soon become light and chaffy. The following varieties of oats have all been carefully cleaned and graded, leaving only the large, plump, heavy kernels. Our oats are absolutely free from weed seed, dirt and foreign material and are equal in color and weight to anything that can be secured on the market. We do not attempt to carry in stock all the different varieties of oats grown, but have varieties that have given the highest yields among farmers of the Northwest.

EARLY CHAMPION.

THE BEST EXTRA EARLY VARIETY.

A grand variety, introduced in 1898, that has given excellent satisfaction and gave the largest yield per acre of any variety in the test at the Iowa Agricultural

College and is highly recommended by them. Has comparatively short straw, matures a week to ten days earlier than other kinds, largely escaping the liability of rust and blight during the time when later sorts are under unfavorable weather conditions. They are best adapted to light soils but do very well on any land. Its quick maturity is a valuable attribute, but its greatest value lies in its adaptability as a nurse crop to grow with grass seed, as it does not stool as freely as some other sorts. It will not lodge on rich land. Henry Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer has stated: "I would rather risk growing grass seed with them than with any variety I know of." They are, we believe, the earliest of all heavy yielding oats and a general favorite. See Blue Sheet for Prices. Bags extra at cost.



Kherson
Oats.

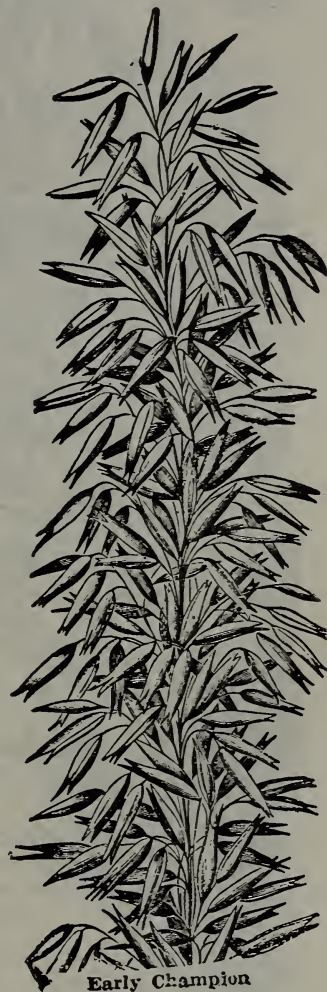
KHERSON OATS.

A variety giving exceptionally good results. To produce well in any section, oats should mature early before the hot, dry season sets in and should not run to straw. These two requirements are combined to a remarkable degree in this sort. The Kherson is an early oat, almost as early as the Champion, which is a great point in its favor. It will mature in 60 to 70 days and get out of the way of blight and rust. It is a vigorous, hardy, but not rank grower. The leaves are broad, exposing a large surface, while the straw is fine and stiff and because of the broad leaves it is almost equal to hay for feeding. The berries are light yellow in color, small but very numerous and have a thin hull. These oats are exceptionally heavy, in which respect as well

as in yield per acre, they have surpassed most all other varieties. In several tests made by Experiment Stations, it was found that the Kherson ranked higher than any other variety in the proportion of grain to kernel. The highest per cent recorded was 78.07, while the lowest was 54.86. The average of 12 samples showed 73.03 per cent of kernel, while 39 samples of other varieties showed 69.02 per cent. On this basis where feeding oats is worth 50 cents the Kherson is worth 53 cents. While the Kherson has not yet been tested over the entire oat growing area they have been distributed widely enough to give an idea of their adaptability. We have grown this variety on our own farms for the past seven years, and they have produced from 50 to 75 bushels per acre every year. If the land is rich $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. of seed per acre will produce an abundant crop and will not lodge. See Blue Sheet for Prices. Bags extra at cost.

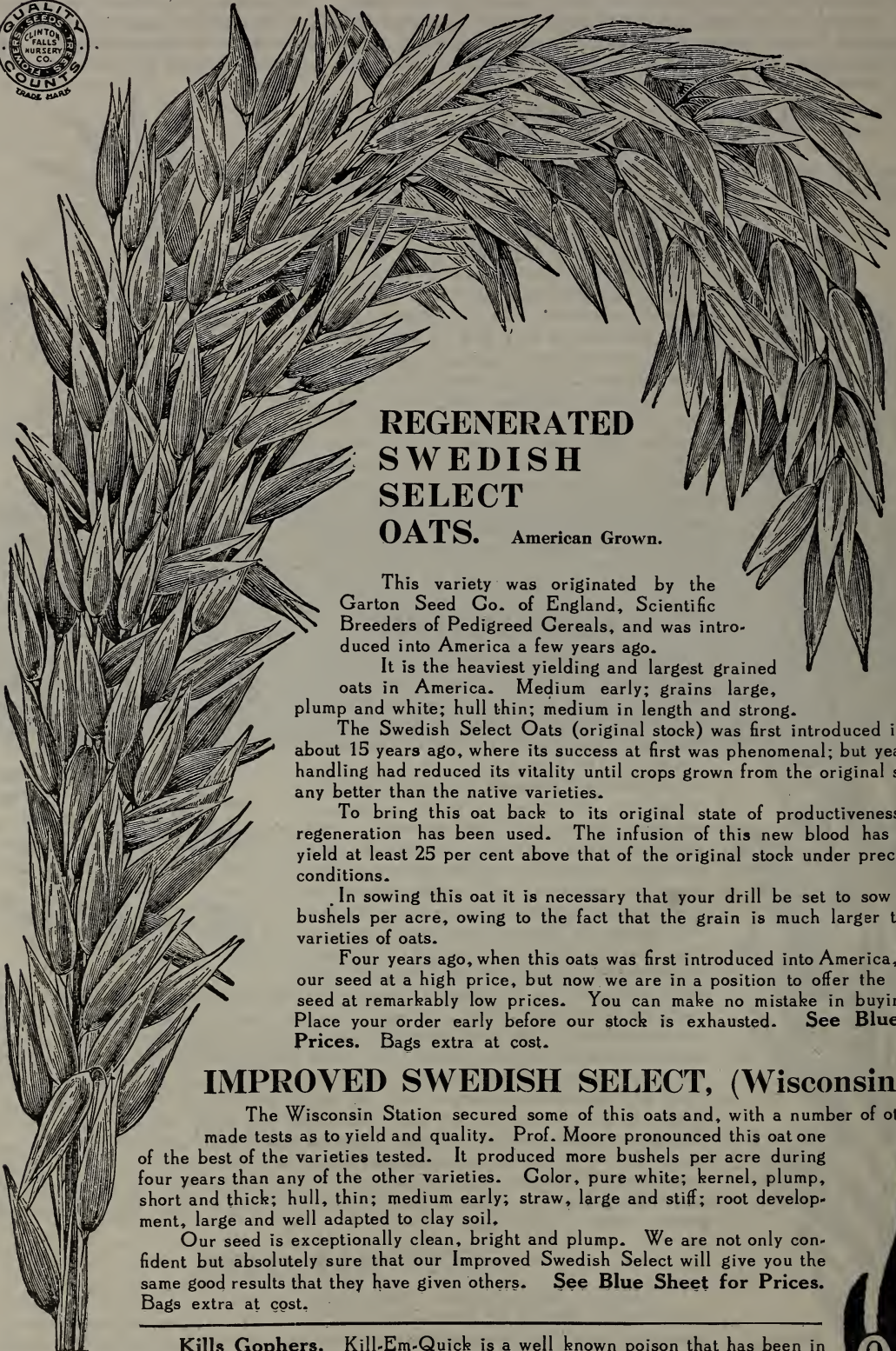
SIXTY DAY OATS.

These oats were secured in Russia by the United States Dept. of Agriculture. They closely resemble the Kherson and are practically identical, although under the same conditions there is sometimes considerable variation in yield. In No. Dakota they have headed the list of varieties under trial for the past three years; matures early; yield, heavy; hull, thin; straw, short and stiff; color, yellow; kernel, small; less danger from lodging than other varieties. See Blue Sheet for Prices. Bags extra at cost.



Early Champion

SEED OATS. IMPROVED LATE VARIETIES.



The Greatest Oat on Earth

REGENERATED SWEDISH SELECT OATS. American Grown.

This variety was originated by the Garton Seed Co. of England, Scientific Breeders of Pedigreed Cereals, and was introduced into America a few years ago.

It is the heaviest yielding and largest grained oats in America. Medium early; grains large, plump and white; hull thin; medium in length and strong.

The Swedish Select Oats (original stock) was first introduced in this country about 15 years ago, where its success at first was phenomenal; but years of careless handling had reduced its vitality until crops grown from the original stock were not any better than the native varieties.

To bring this oat back to its original state of productiveness a system of regeneration has been used. The infusion of this new blood has increased the yield at least 25 per cent above that of the original stock under precisely the same conditions.

In sowing this oat it is necessary that your drill be set to sow at least three bushels per acre, owing to the fact that the grain is much larger than the other varieties of oats.

Four years ago, when this oats was first introduced into America, we purchased our seed at a high price, but now we are in a position to offer the pure, genuine seed at remarkably low prices. You can make no mistake in buying these oats. Place your order early before our stock is exhausted. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

IMPROVED SWEDISH SELECT, (Wisconsin No. 4).

The Wisconsin Station secured some of this oats and, with a number of other varieties, made tests as to yield and quality. Prof. Moore pronounced this oat one of the best of the varieties tested. It produced more bushels per acre during four years than any of the other varieties. Color, pure white; kernel, plump, short and thick; hull, thin; medium early; straw, large and stiff; root development, large and well adapted to clay soil.

Our seed is exceptionally clean, bright and plump. We are not only confident but absolutely sure that our Improved Swedish Select will give you the same good results that they have given others. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

Kills Gophers. Kill-Em-Quick is a well known poison that has been in general use for years. Costs no more than one cent per acre. We know it to be a thoroughly tested and successful gopher, prairie dog and squirrel poison. Satisfaction or money refunded. **Price,** 50c size, for 40 acres; 75c size, for 80 acres; \$1.25 size, for 160 acres; postpaid.



SEED WHEAT.

Our Seed Wheat is grown from the most carefully selected stock, cleaned and put over a perfect system of grading mills which insures uniformity and germination power. Like all other seeds, is tested before being sent out. We list only those varieties that have yielded well for a series of years—varieties that have shown the greatest resistance to unfavorable conditions and have made money for the grower. There is a much larger cost attached to the production and preparation of High Grade Seed Wheat than anyone who has not had the experience could possibly appreciate. We believe our High Grade Seed Wheat will put you in the way of gaining larger profits from your present acreage, and that is what every wheat grower desires because of the ever-increasing value of farm lands.

SPRING WHEAT.

Velvet Chaff. This is an extremely hardy bearded variety of wonderful productiveness, generally yielding at least 10 bushels more per acre than other varieties of spring wheat. Its long beards or spikelets, as well as its heavy chaff, protects it from fungous diseases, such as blight, rust and smut. It is as hard and flinty as the Fife Wheat. No matter how unfavorable the circumstances are Velvet Chaff always produces a good yield and matures in 110 to 115 days. On account of its great hardiness and productiveness no farmer should fail to sow at least half of his area intended for wheat to Velvet Chaff. The Minnesota Experiment Station reports a 14 year average yield of 26.7 bushels. See Blue Sheet for Prices. Bags extra at cost.

MARQUIS WHEAT.

Marquis Wheat was originated by the late Dr. Saumbers at the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, Ontario, by breeding together Red Fife and very early Indian Wheat and Red Galtutta. By scientific breeding a variety was produced which had the remarkable earliness of the Galtutta and the yielding qualities of the Red Fife.

Marquis wheat has carried off more prizes than any other variety in recent years. Farmers everywhere appreciate earliness and what it means to the wheat grower at a time when rust, smut or drouth may take his crop. It is from one week to ten days earlier than most of the early varieties. This week or ten days may save his entire crop from loss. Marquis Wheat is a splendid yielder. Reports throughout the Northwest indicate that Marquis Wheat will out-yield other varieties of spring wheat from five to ten bushels per acre under the same conditions. It is similar in appearance to Red Fife, but the heads, as a rule, are heavier and the straw shorter, making it less likely to rust. We do not hesitate to recommend Marquis Wheat above all other varieties for general planting. Bags extra at cost. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Bearded Blue Stem. This splendid variety should really be known as Norwegian Blue Stem. A small quantity was brought to this country by a farmer living in Stevens County, Minnesota, and from there was imported to Steele County, Minnesota, by Mr. Carl Friske, about three years ago. This variety has given such general satisfaction in this county that nearly everyone that can get the seed will sow it next year. This variety of wheat is soft. It has yielded from one third to one half as much again as any variety of hard wheat grown in this section. So far it has proven to be a strong resister of rust. It seems to be so thoroughly adapted to this climate and conditions that it is a safe variety to sow in large quantities. We have a small quantity of this variety grown on our own lands. On account of the heavy demand we anticipate this year, customers are reminded that early buyers will be less liable to disappointment. For Prices see Blue Sheet. Bags extra at cost.

WINTER WHEAT.

Turkey Red. The yield of winter wheat is very much larger per acre than any of the spring wheats. The past season has demonstrated the fact that winter wheat has been more extensively grown in Minnesota and the Dakotas. In the past few years there has been an increased demand for the Turkey Red. It is a very early variety, ripening before rust, blight, or insects appear in the fields. Many Minnesota farmers have secured as high as 35 bushels per acre. In quality it is the only winter wheat that equals the No. 1 Hard Fife spring wheat and is much sought by the millers, to whom it is well known. It is a bearded variety and produces long heads. The kernels are red with a very thin husk, are hard and flinty and very rich in gluten. Turkey Red has a very stiff straw and will stand up in wind and rain which would lodge other varieties badly. We suggest that you send in your orders early so we can set aside the required amount and ship it at the proper time next fall. See Blue Sheet for Prices. Bags extra at cost.



Marquis
Wheat

EIGHTY-FOUR BUSHELS PER ACRE.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Waseca, Minn.

Gentlemen—I am well pleased with your Silver King Corn which

I bought last spring. It yielded 84 bushels per acre. I had another field right next to it of my own corn that was given the same care exactly and it only yielded 65 bushels per acre. I intend to plant all Silver King Corn next year as I am very much pleased with the results obtained.

Yours very respectfully, JAMES NORTON.

SEED BARLEY.

Oderbrucker or Wisconsin No. 55. The Wisconsin Experiment Station received from the Ontario Agricultural College, barley known as Oderbrucker. Through tests that have been carried on in comparison with 25 other varieties, it has proven the most satisfactory barley from all points of view grown on the station farm. It being one of the staple crops, the State Experiment Station has given particular attention to the breeding of barley to obtain big yields. Oderbrucker is considered the best variety of barley sent out by the Wisconsin Station and for stiffness of straw and rust resistance it is superior to any variety on test. The uniformity in color and quality is a very important matter. Oderbrucker is a stiff-strawed, heavy yielding, six-rowed, bearded variety. It is early, grows vigorous and strong, bearing long, well filled heads of exceptionally plump kernels and weighs more to the measured bushel than other sorts. It has protein contents of 15 per cent, or nearly twice the amount found in many other varieties, making it a very valuable feeding barley and also one of the best for malting purposes. In fact, it will be found satisfactory in every respect and is, without question, worth millions of dollars to the farmers of the northwest. Its many good qualities place Oderbrucker Barley absolutely in the front rank. Every farmer who reads this catalog should order early and get enough of this seed to sow all the land he can spare to barley.



A Field of Oderbrucker Barley Yielding 51 Bushels Per Acre

Minnesota or University No. 105. During the past few years the Minnesota Experiment Station has been breeding a new and improved six-rowed barley that is particularly adapted to Minnesota and the northwest. It has given the highest record for yield throughout the northwest. The average yield for 9 years on the Minnesota Experiment Farm has been 53 bushels per acre. It is early, uniform and pure, with a very large, plump, bright berry.

PRICES

Oderbrucker or Wisconsin No. 55. Clean, very large, plump, bright berries. See Blue Sheet for Prices. Bags extra at cost.

Minnesota or University No. 105. Clean, very large, plump, bright berries. See Blue Sheet for Prices. Bags extra at cost.

SPELTZ OR EMMER.

Speltz is becoming more popular every year and each succeeding season not only emphasizes its value, but sees its production increasing to an enormous extent. It always produces good crops, even under adverse circumstances where other grains fail. Speltz is a good drought resister and can be grown on most any kind of soil, rich or poor, wet or dry, and will always bring the best returns. Prof. Shepard of the South Dakota Experiment Station says: "It is readily eaten by all kinds of stock and has shown itself to be especially adapted when fed to milch cows. It is better to mix it, however, with bran and shorts, as it is a pretty heavy food when fed alone. As a swine feed we think very well of it indeed, especially for brood sows." Those who have not grown Speltz should not let another season go by without giving it a place, and a prominent place, too, on their farms. Should be sown early in the spring. This can safely be done as it is not easily harmed by frosts and also resists early and severe frosts. Sow two bushels to the acre. See Blue Sheet for Prices. Bags extra at cost.

VALUE RECEIVED

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

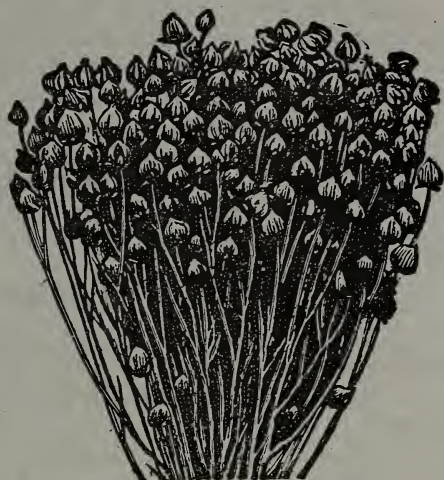
Convick, Minn.

Gentlemen: I just received my seeds which I ordered the other day, and I must say we are more than pleased. We never got such a large amount of seeds for the money anywhere else. Thanking you very much for your generosity,

Yours truly,
JOHN SCHUTZ

FLAX.

Minnesota No. 25 or Primost. This new, pure-bred Flax, is selected from a variety which was secured by the Minnesota Experiment Station from the United States Department of Agriculture. Numerous individual plants were selected from a bed of this flax, some with heavy bushy tops to be used in breeding for a larger yield of seed, others with tall, slender stems for fibre. Each of these selected mother plants was grown in the nursery at the Station for several years, and the resulting varieties from some of them were so promising that they were increased and put into the field variety test plots where they were grown for three years. The best of these stalks selected for seed is the Minnesota No. 25 and named Primost, and its record in the field tests at the Minnesota Experiment Station shows that it has given increased yields of 26 per cent more per acre than common flax under the same conditions. At present it is the only pedigreed flax which we can recommend to growers in Minnesota, North and South Dakota. It is not only high in yield, but is largely wilt resisting. We do not claim it to be wilt proof, as some dealers do, but it has been demonstrated, repeatedly, that its non-wilting qualities are remarkable. There is no doubt that this is the champion flax of the Northwest. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.



Minnesota No. 25 Flax

Russian Flax. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

RYE.

Spring Rye. Makes an excellent catch crop where winter grain has been killed out, or for sowing where a fall crop has been planted. If desired it can be turned under and made to answer a good purpose in adding to the fertility of the soil. It can be sown later than other spring grain. Does not grow quite as large straw as Winter Rye, but usually yields equally as well and grain is of finer quality. We now offer an extra fine grade of genuine, true stock, Spring Rye, sown in the spring and harvested the same season. We advise you to order early. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

Cashman's Knoxall Winter Rye. This magnificent rye is of recent introduction to most of our customers. It is an excellent winter rye and makes a distinct advance over all other varieties, especially in point of productiveness and strength of straw. It is really in a class by itself.

Characteristics; stools, well; matures, early; heads, extremely long; berry, long; color, amber; straw, strong and stiff.

Rye is a money maker. Two years ago Cashman's Knoxall Rye averaged 52 bushels per acre. It is more hardy than wheat and will produce a good crop on light sandy soil or soil that will not produce a good crop of wheat. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.



Silver Hull Buckwheat

University No. 105
Barley

BUCKWHEAT.

Silver Hull. A decided improvement on the old black or gray varieties. It is earlier, in bloom longer, matures its crop sooner, and yields twice as much as the ordinary sorts. The grain is of a light gray color, large and thin shelled. Millers prefer Silver Hull, there being less waste and it makes whiter and more nutritious flour than other varieties. Records show that Silver Hull has yielded 40 to 50 bushels per acre. Sow in June, broadcast, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel per acre. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

SHAPIRO'S
RID-EM-KWICK
BED BUG KILLER

Rid-Em-Kwick is guaranteed to kill bed bugs, roaches and ants, if applied according to directions. It is a wise plan to keep Rid-Em-Kwick on hand and apply it as a preventative now and then to places where bed bugs might hide. It is not a poison; it will not stain; it is safe and easy to use; it is guaranteed to rid your house of these pests or your money back if not satisfactory. Be prepared by placing an order now. **Price, 25c, pospaid.**



FORAGE CROPS

"CLINTON BRAND" CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

Our well known "Clinton Brand" Clover and Grass Seeds are the acme of perfection; the very highest in quality and purity. They are heavy, plump, clean and high germinating, producing strong plants, a good stand and the best possible results. The prices given are for "Clinton Brand" seed only. A large percentage of our customers have found it to their interest, that we handle one grade, and are willing to pay a little more for "Clinton Brand" and be absolutely assured that they are getting as fine seed as money can buy anywhere. It is always good judgment to buy the best, which is the cheapest in the end.

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE.

THE MOST SUPERIOR OF ALL PLANTS FOR HAY OR PASTURE.

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA.

1. There is no state in the Union in which Alfalfa cannot be successfully grown.
2. Alfalfa produces from three to seven tons of hay to the acre.
3. It has as much protein as wheat bran.
4. Over 360 stalks have been grown from one seed.
5. It does not exhaust but enriches the soil.
6. It can be ground into meal to feed hogs and chickens.
7. It will grow three to five crops a year.
8. Alfalfa in money value is worth 45 per cent more than other clovers and 60 per cent more than timothy.
9. Ten milch cows can be fed on less than two acres by soiling.
10. One acre will pasture twenty hogs for six months.
11. Three pounds per day makes a full feed for fattening lambs.
12. Four to five pounds per day make full feed for fattening aged sheep.
13. Thirty-five pounds per day make full feed for fattening steers.
14. Sheep fed with Alfalfa will gain from eight to fifteen pounds in seventy-five days and will double with small grain ration added.
15. Lambs wintered on Alfalfa will produce one to two pounds more wool than when on the ranch.
16. Alfalfa is a fine poultry feed when cut fine, and this is also a good way to feed it to hogs in winter.
17. Fed to dairy cows Alfalfa maintains the flow of milk equal to June grass for nearly the whole year. It can be chopped fine with corn meal. Such a mixture is worth more per pound than the original corn meal.
18. Its long, branching roots, penetrating far down, push and crowd the earth this way and that, and thus constitute a gigantic subsoiler. These become an immense magazine of fertility. As soon as cut, they begin to decay and liberate the vast reservoir for fertilizing matter below the plow, to be drawn upon by other crops for years to come.
19. Alfalfa when once started will last many years if properly treated, and as a forage crop for all kinds of stock it has no equal.

HOW TO GROW ALFALFA.

In growing Alfalfa the important thing next to good seed is the preparation of soil. Many farmers fail in their attempt to grow Alfalfa because they have failed to prepare the seed bed properly.

Alfalfa will grow on practically any soil that is well drained. It will not grow where water stands on the surface. If you have well drained soil the next step is to decide when you want to sow.

If you sow in the spring with a nurse crop you have the disadvantages of having to sow less grain per acre, a lack of time for the proper preparation of soil, and the danger of the small plants being choked by weeds after the grain has been cut.

July seeding is most desirable as you have time to get your seed bed in proper shape. You can use early oats, barley stubble or clover sod thoroughly pulverized after first crop of clover is taken off. Before plowing apply

eight to ten loads of manure and two tons of lime to the acre to enrich the soil. Alfalfa will not stand well on poor land. After applying the manure and lime you should disc well and plow, then drag several times so as to form a compact seed bed. Seed will not germinate in a loose soil. When the land is well dragged and in first class condition you are then ready for the seed.

Sow from ten to fifteen pounds of seed to the acre that has been tested and is free from weed seed. In sowing it is preferable to use a press drill because it will put the seed under the ground and cover it. It is absolutely necessary to apply either 200 pounds per acre of soil from an alfalfa field, or sweet clover soil for inoculation. If you cannot secure either use Farmogerm. (See below). If you can secure this soil, distribute it either with the manure spreader or by hand, but the land must be harrowed as soon as this is done as the sunlight will kill the bacteria.

Farmogerm, a high bred nitrogen gathering bacteria, endorsed by leading farmers, Federal and State Agricultural Departments, will inoculate seed to plant one acre at a cost to you of only 75 cts and in less than ten minutes time. This means that your most expensive commercial fertilizer is absolutely unnecessary when you plant seed perfectly inoculated. Delivered to you in bottles ready for use. A trial will convince you. Circulars sent free on request.



Harvesting One of Three Good Crops of Grimm Alfalfa Amounting to Five Ton Per Acre for the Season of 1919

GRIMM ALFALFA is considered the hardiest of the Alfalfa family on account of its branching or lateral root system. It was introduced by Mr. Wendelin Grimm, of Carver county, Minnesota, over thirty years ago. It has sufficiently proved its hardiness to stand the extremes of our cold and rigorous climate. Extensive experiments have been carried on by the Government Experiment Stations and it has been thoroughly tried throughout the Dakotas, Montana and Minnesota and was found to stand the extremes of heat and cold as well as drouth.

I wish it was possible that each and every one of our customers could have visited our Grimm Alfalfa fields during the past summer. They are located on what is known as our Hereford farm, 1½ miles north of this city. We harvested three mammoth crops of alfalfa hay. Two years ago when both Medium Red Clover and other varieties of alfalfa winter killed, the Grimm Alfalfa came through fine. We have gone to considerable trouble and expense to be sure that we are getting the genuine Grimm. We have a nice stock of this variety on hand but would advise ordering early as it will be almost impossible to replenish our stock. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

Montana Hardy. Since it is so difficult to secure the Grimm seed we can supply the Montana Hardy. Some say this is the same variety. The Alfalfa plant seems to produce an abundance of seed in that state. Our seed is obtained in those sections where plants have endured the extreme cold of winter and thrive at high altitudes. Our experience of several years has demonstrated the superiority of this seed grown under adverse climatic conditions throughout the northwest. The demand for our Clinton Brand Montana Hardy Alfalfa is rapidly increasing. See **Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

Dakota Grown Alfalfa. South Dakota has been producing crops of alfalfa for over forty years. Alfalfa has become a big thing for South Dakota. South Dakota Alfalfa is very generally sown throughout the Northwest. It compares very favorably with the Montana Hardy and by some it is considered better. We do not hesitate to recommend it. Bags extra at cost. See **Blue Sheet for Prices.**

EXTRA RECLEANED CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

Medium Red Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense*). This is regarded as the most valuable of the clover family. It is sometimes called June Clover and it is a dependable, all-around variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when in bloom, for hay; the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay or plowed under to add to the fertility of the soil. It may be sown either in spring or autumn; spring preferable, and if no other grasses are used, sow at the rate of from 8 to 12 pounds to the acre, according to the quality of seed used and condition of the soil. Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown. It does not exhaust the soil but enriches it. It has been demonstrated time and again that crops following a growth of clover are larger and of better quality. Clover is a wonderful soil enricher. The small nodules or bacteria, which cling to the rootlets, draw the nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil where it can be drawn upon by subsequent crops. It will repay every farmer to sow Red Clover and plenty of it. Our seeds are selected and tested with special reference to quality. Purchasers may rely upon our best efforts to furnish clover and other seeds, pure and free from noxious foreign seeds. Our prices are as low as any reliable seedsman can sell such clover and grass seeds. Our Minnesota grown clover seed is the best in the world, with which we have been supplying our customers and is known for its purity, vitality and vigorous growth, as well as its wonderful productiveness. See **Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.



Medium
Red Clover

Mammoth Red Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense Perenne*). This is grown largely for pastures and to restore fertility to depleted soil. It should be sown with all small grain, being a rank grower, it is very valuable for fertilizing purposes, and when it has attained a good growth in the fall and when turned under, gives the best and largest yield of corn, wheat and potatoes. The foliage, flowers and stem are darker in color than Medium Red Clover. It ripens later and makes only one crop. It is extremely hardy and flourishes on such soil which is poor or too low and heavy for common red clover. 8 to 12 pounds of Clinton Brand is sufficient to sow an acre. Try it this year for a green fertilizer—it will pay. See **Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

Alsike or Swedish Clover. (*Trifolium Hybridum*). A hardy clover and unexcelled for hay. We cannot too strongly recommend it to our customers. Repeated tests have proven that it has a higher percentage of feeding value than any other clover. It has also been observed that when Alsike and Medium Clover are fed together, stock will invariably separate it, eating all of the Alsike and leaving part of the Medium Clover. It yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, producing a good crop the first year and every year thereafter, the fields really improving each season. It is very valuable for sowing with other grasses as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay, but its greatest value is for sowing on low bottom lands where the common red clover would freeze out and be injured by the heaving of the soil. It also adapts itself to high upland soils, and withstands drough well. Alsike is especially valuable for meadows. The hay is finer than any other, therefore of special value for sowing with timothy. Has a fibrous

EXCELLENT CORN AND ALFALFA.

Westbrook, Minn.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Gentlemen:—The Silver King Seed Corn I bought from you last spring was perfect as to germination and produced an excellent crop. The Alfalfa Seed also did fine. It was sown without a nurse crop the first part of June and in seven weeks from time of seeding it stood knee high.

Yours truly, C. H. SMERY JR.

THE BEST SEEDS I EVER HAD.

Mankato, Minn.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Dear Sirs:—In regard to the Vegetable and Flower Seeds purchased from you last spring, I wish to say that they all grew fine and were the best seeds I ever had.

Yours truly,

MRS. HENRY WEBBER

root, and as the frost goes out of the ground it settles back and keeps right on growing. The heads are globular in shape and flesh colored, fragrant and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring 6 to 8 pounds per acre when used alone. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

White Clover. (*Trifolium Repens*). This is equally common with the red, and often forms a very considerable portion of the sward or turf of pastures and fields of a tenacious and moist soil. It easily accommodates itself to a great variety of soils, but grows more luxuriantly in moist grounds and moist or wet seasons. The seed is very fine and if sown by itself, about 5 pounds are sufficient for one acre. It should, however, never be sown alone, but is used mainly for sowing in mixtures with other grass seed, especially blue grass, to obtain permanent pastures. Very desirable for sowing on terraces and sloping grounds. Our Clinton Brand is extra bright and fine. Send us your order before our stock is exhausted. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.



Alsike or Swedish Clover.

SWEET CLOVER, White Blossom.

Melilotus Alba or Bokhara.

Formerly this plant was thought to be a weed and of no value, but recent experimental work has proven that it is extremely valuable as a foliage plant. The great point in favor of it is its hardiness. It will grow in most any place, on any kind of land and will produce 5 to 7 tons per acre. It is sometimes difficult to get stock to eat it at first, but when once started they relish it and will make very rapid gains when Sweet Clover is used as a roughage. In fact, numerous cases are on record where it has produced gains at less cost than alfalfa or clover. When grown for hay one crop and sometimes two may be cut the first season. The second year two or three crops may be cut. It should be cut just before it commences to blossom, and before the stems become hard and woody, as it is tall growing and stools freely. The yield of green foliage is tremendous. Sweet Clover is a biennial, that is, it lives but two years. After the second year the tops and roots die. If you do not allow the plants to go to seed it may be easily controlled. When the plants die they add to the soil immense quantities of nitrogen and humus, restoring old, worn out lands to good condition. Sweet Clover has the same bacteria as alfalfa, therefore prepares the way for that crop. If you desire a permanent field of Sweet Clover the second crop may be allowed to go to seed and there will be a splendid start the following year. Cattle fed upon Sweet Clover will not bloat. Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre. You should try 2 or 3 acres of this clover; you cannot make a mistake by doing it. Always sow the white. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.



Timothy.

TIMOTHY.

Phlوم Pratense.

Clinton Brand. Timothy is so well known that it needs but little description. There is scarcely a variety of natural or tame grass that is more generally cultivated than this as a crop for hay. It yields more nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. If cut in season, just before flowering, it makes a most splendid hay, and it is also well adapted to early spring grazing as it starts up quickly in the spring. In favorable fall weather it can be pastured in the autumn as well. However, Timothy is not well suited for permanent pasture as it will, in the course of a few years, run out. Its growth is not thrifty enough to overcome the ill effects produced from close pasturing. The most important

point in growing Timothy is the selection of good seed. Poor seed, besides containing weed seed, will not grow. That which does not germinate is weak and produces few stalks and seed heads. A field grown from our Clinton Brand Timothy, which is carefully selected, pure and clean, is worth a thousand times more than Timothy produced from an inferior grade of cheap seed. Only 10 pounds of our seed is required to the acre when sown alone. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

RED TOP, (Solid Seed).

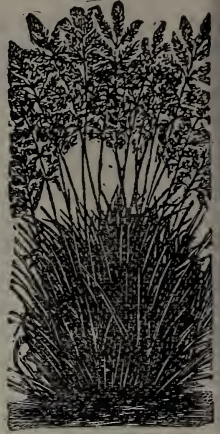
Argrostis Vulgaris.

Clinton Brand. A very hardy, native perennial grass and well adapted to the northern states. Adapts itself to any soil, but produces best results on moist, rich soils, where it grows from 2 to 2½ feet high. It is a good variety to sow with timothy and clover for meadow or pasture and is more permanent than either of the other two. It remains green the greater part of the year, and its long, trailing stems form a very close, matting turf, that is not affected by trampling. It can be successfully grown on alkali land when other grasses fail. Red Top is also known as Herbs Grass and should be more extensively grown, especially in combination with other grasses. Only 10 pounds of our Clinton Brand required to the acre. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Poa Pratensis.

Clinton Brand. This makes the best, sweetest pasture and the most nutritious for all kinds of stock. It is the grass that made Kentucky famous for its Blue Grass pastures. It is now possible to establish on every farm in Minnesota a Blue Grass pasture of greenest verdure which will give profitable returns. This grass is the first to start up in the spring and remains green until snow flies in the fall. It is very hardy and is uninjured by cold or dry weather, hot sun or trampling of hoofs. The roots are so thick and stout as to form a tough sod. It is excellent for sowing with grass mixtures and other grasses and will do well on almost any land. From 25 to 30 pounds of Clinton Brand seed required to the acre when sown alone. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

ORCHARD GRASS.

Dactylis Glomerata.

Clinton Brand. This is one of the most valuable grasses known for pasture or meadow mixtures on account of its earliness and its rapidity of growth. It is very hardy and succeeds well anywhere in the United States. It furnishes the first green bite in the spring and the last in the fall. It is quick to recover from close cropping and in 10 to 12 days is ready for grazing again and is relished by all kinds of stock either dry or green. It flowers about the same as red clover and makes a splendid mixture with it. It should not be sown with timothy for being three weeks earlier, it becomes pithy if allowed to stand until the timothy is ready to cut. It is inclined to grow in tufts and should therefore have other grasses sown with it. It is well suited for shady places, such as orchards and groves. Grows on any land but does best on sandy loam or clay soil. Sow 22 lbs. to the acre when sown alone. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

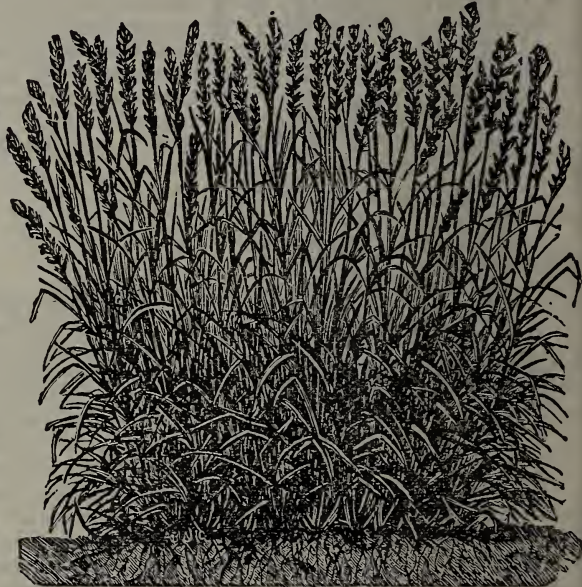


Orchard Grass.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

Lolium Italicum.

Clinton Brand. A variety unequaled for producing an abundance of nutritious feed. It is a remarkably rapid grower and on rich, moist soils it may be cut in 4 or 5 weeks after sowing and every 6 weeks after that until frost. It is not adapted for permanent pastures, but for 1 or 2 year's hay is unsurpassed. 18 lbs. of seed required to the acre. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.



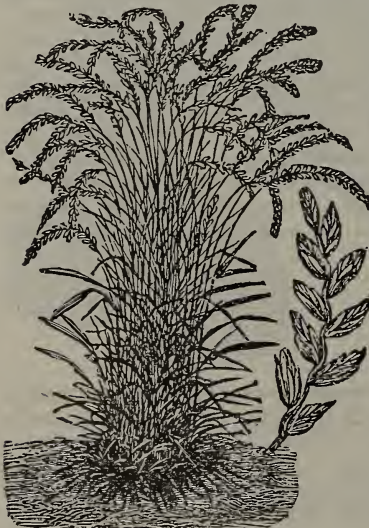
Italian Rye Grass.

ENGLISH OR PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

Lolium Perenne.

Clinton Brand. This grass is becoming well known in this country. It seems to be especially adapted for pastures and will bear close cropping. After being cut it

grows up in a very short time and remains bright and green throughout the season. It is also a good variety for hay if cut when in bloom as it is most nutritious and is relished by all kinds of stock. It will grow best in locations not too dry or subject to drouth. 24 lbs. of seed required to the acre. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.



English or Perennial Rye Grass.

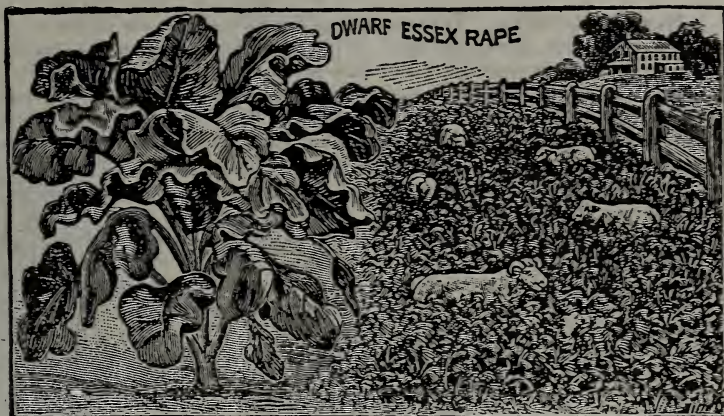
MEADOW FESCUE OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS.

Festuca Pratensis.

Clinton Brand. One of the grasses most used in permanent pastures. It is very nutritious and greedily eaten by all kinds of stock and is very fattening, makes excellent hay and succeeds well in almost any soils, although it does best in moist land. It is one of the earliest grasses in the spring and of particular value for fall and winter pasture. Sow 24 lbs. to the acre. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

RAPE.

Dwarf Essex. Probably no other variety of Rape has jumped into favor so quickly with farmers everywhere as Dwarf Essex. It is successfully grown in every state in the union. It has usually been grown, until recent years, to furnish pasture for sheep and lambs, but is now found to be equally good in providing pasture for all kinds of stock, and especially fitted for sheep, cattle and swine. Rape can be sown in the following ways, viz: 1. In the early spring to provide pasture for sheep and swine. 2. In June or July, on well prepared land, to provide pasture for sheep. 3. Along with wheat, barley or rye, using 1 to 2 pounds per acre, to provide pasture for sheep after harvest. 4. Along with peas, oats and clover, to provide pasture and to get a catch of clover. 5. As a cover in the orchard for root protection in winter. 6. In corn, when cultivated the last time. 7. Along with rye in August for sheep pasture. 8. To plow under as a green crop, adding humus to the soil. Unlike other plants, it can be sown at any time during spring and summer, up to August 1st. A good crop will furnish at least 12 tons of green feed and its nutritious value is nearly twice that of clover per acre. One acre of this variety will furnish pasture for 10 to 20 sheep for two months, fattening them in good form for market. Dwarf Essex Rape thrives best on good soil, rich in vegetable matter. A succession of planting provides rich, succulent feed all season. The flower of Dwarf Essex Rape is almost identical to mustard and is often taken as such. On close examination, however, the Rape flower is light yellow and nearly one-half inch in diameter. The Dwarf Essex is the only variety we handle. We pay a premium for all our seed in order to get the purest, cleanest and best, and it has always given our customers the best satisfaction. We do not feel justified in taking the risk of sending out unknown seed at a small saving, nor do we feel that our patrons can afford to buy unknown seed at a saving of a cent or two per pound when known seed, seed that is proven good and reliable, can be secured at so little difference in cost. We want you to order your seed from us this season and be assured of getting the best in quality and best in price. When Rape is sown broadcast, 5 pounds of seed per acre is sufficient. When sown in rows 30 inches apart, and cultivated, from 2 to 3 pounds per acre will suffice. The more you plant the better pleased you will be. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.



MILLET.

Golden Millet. This Millet occasionally makes a taller, ranker growth and produces a greater weight of hay per acre than the Kursk under favorable conditions. On good, rich soil it will make a growth 4 to 5 feet high, and although the hay may seem coarse, yet it is so tender that if cut at the right stage, or when it is in full bloom, even the hogs will eat the cured hay quite greedily. A yield of 3 to 5 tons per acre is not unusual. Sow 3 pecks per acre. Our Golden Millet is clean and good. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

Siberian Millet. Millet should be sown regularly every year, and by sowing a few acres of our Siberian Millet the stock raiser, dairy farmer and poultryman will find it to be a most valuable and profitable crop. Of great feeding value and milk producing qualities. It yields at least again as much of the most delicious hay per acre as timothy and clover. When spring is so unfavorable that other crops fail to grow, or when the season is so late and wet that they will not mature, then there is always the greatest demand for Millet. Our Siberian has made good. This variety has been grown at the South Dakota Experiment Station every year since it was introduced from Kursk, Russia. It has given excellent satisfaction during the whole time and in dry seasons the weight and quality of hay has been far ahead of other varieties. In dry sections we do not think Golden Millet can compare with the Siberian, and it will yield from 8 to 10 bushels per acre more on high soil. We have an excellent stock of nice, clean Siberian Millet this year. A trial will convince you. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

Japanese Millet. We consider this one of the most valuable in our long list of forage plants. It has been misrepresented and sold under such names as "Billion Dollar Grass," "Steel Trust Millet," etc. This variety was first grown in this country by Prof. Brooks of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, who brought it from Japan. It has proven to be exceptionally valuable and we recommend it for the following reasons: It makes more hay than any other millet. Although it grows so large, sometimes 6 to 8 feet high, the hay is of the most excellent quality, superior to corn fodder. It is adapted to all sections and is a great success wherever tried. It does well on low ground. Two crops can be cut from it in one season, or if left to ripen, it will yield almost as many bushels of seed per acre as oats. It requires less seed per acre than any other millet, 20 to 30 pounds being sufficient. It makes fine silage and is relished by all kinds of stock. It may be siloed, fed green or cured into hay. Be sure and order some of this millet of us this season. We know it will please you. Sow same as Golden Millet, broadcast or drill; sow earlier for best results. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.



Hungarian Millet. This variety, in our opinion, is one of the very best of millets. No other variety is so well known and so much grown for hay. It is especially valuable on account of its requiring such short seasons to make a fine crop of the most nourishing and milk-producing hay. For this reason it is much used as a catch crop. When sown as late as the 4th of July good results, in ordinary seasons, can be depended upon. It is much used for following such crops as early potatoes and barley for a crop of hay, thus giving two crops on the same land in one year. Hungarian Millet does not grow so coarse as some other varieties, but still yields quite heavily, from 2 to 4 tons of hay to the acre being an ordinary crop. Hay is quite leafy, of best quality, and greedily eaten by all stock. For hay, sow 3 pecks per acre. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

Hog or Broom Corn Millet. Of great value for feeding hogs. It yields enormously of seed, even 60 to 70 bushels to the acre. This seed is very advantageously used for fattening swine and other stock, and is of special value for this purpose in sections where corn cannot be safely or cheaply grown. This seed also makes very fine feed for poultry and young chicks. In 50 to 60 days from the time of sowing it is ready to harvest. The seed ripens while the fodder is green, therefore, it can be cut and used both for hay and seed with the best results. This variety is unlike the German or Hungarian Millets in habit of growth, having a branching head, while the seed is glossy and much larger. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

FIELD PEAS.

Canadian White. "As peas can be made to bring more nitrogen to the soil of this country every year than is now purchased annually by farmers at a cost of millions of dollars."—Year book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This statement, coming as it does from a reliable source, gives the progressive farmer of this great northwest something to think about. Grain has been grown year after year on some farms, sapping the life and fertility of the soil. Here is a crop which is not only profitable but will return to the land the much needed nitrogen. Peas are second only to clover in their soil enriching properties and can be grown under almost any conditions of soil or climate. There is always a ready market for peas, or they can be profitably ground and fed to stock. The vines make rich, nutritious hay. If fed to milch cows when in green state, pods, vines and all, the flow of milk will be almost doubled. Field Peas are a paying crop and can be profitably planted in many ways. 1st, when sown alone, about 3 bushels are required to the acre. They can be allowed to mature and threshed when dry. The yield varies from 30 to 60 bushels per acre. 2nd, peas and early oats are frequently sown together, using $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of peas and 2 bushels of early oats per acre. By so doing a double crop can be secured. They can be harvested together and threshed at the same time and easily separated in cleaning. 3rd, they can be sown alone and fed green. It is surprising the amount of fodder which is produced in this way. If oats are sown with peas, the peas should be sown first and plowed under about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep; the oats then drilled in. 4th, for plowing under when peas and oats are sown together and in milk, they are equal in value to clover used in the same way to enrich the soil. Try some of our Field Peas. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.



Canadian White Field Peas.

COW PEAS.

Whippoorwill. Cow Peas furnish a good pasture for cattle, sheep and swine and may also be used as soiling for hay, but for the two purposes last named it is a little difficult to handle. It has great power to enrich the land by putting in nitrogen drawn from the air, and since it may be grown as a catch crop, an immense future lies before it in enriching the soil. When pastured by cattle, the early pods should be well formed before turning in the stock. When pastured by swine, the crop should be allowed to get nearly ripe. When plowed under as a fertilizer, the plowing should be done when the plants are in full bloom. But even when pastured by cattle and some of the product is rejected as food, the part thus rejected is very helpful to the soil. The Whippoorwill produces more vines than other varieties and is best adapted for soiling. Is northern grown and acclimated. Best and most popular sorts for all climates. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.



Sorghum or Sugar Cane.

SORGHUM OR SUGAR CANE.

Minnesota Early Amber Cane. This is the earliest, richest and altogether the best variety for northern latitudes, and is the only one that can be relied upon for sugar syrup in Minnesota. It produces a rich, clear syrup for which Minnesota has become famous, yielding from 150 to 200 gallons per acre. As a fodder plant it excels the southern cane as it is sweeter, contains more nutriment and is more relished by stock. We earnestly urge upon farmers throughout the northwest the importance of growing Sorghum. As a soiling crop it will always prove valuable because at least two crops can be raised from one sowing. It is excellent for milch cows and as a pasture crop for cattle, sheep and hogs it has no equal, also as a forage crop. May be sown any time from May 1st to July 1st, and can be grown on the poorest land and thinnest soil. Sow 15 pounds per acre in drills and 50 to 60 pounds per acre broadcast. Grows tall and leafy. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.** Bags extra at cost.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS

Early Wisconsin Blacks.



Northern grown, valuable for silage or hay, also for hog and sheep pasture. Like clover they are great soil enrichers, gathering the nitrogen from the air and storing it in the soil. Tests show that they may be grown wherever corn will ripen. They can be planted right with the corn with no extra work and the corn will be a better crop by having them with it. You get two crops on one field and enrich the soil at the same time. When grown for hay plant the rows closer together or sow broadcast at the rate of thirty-five pounds to the acre. We consider the Early Wisconsin Blacks the best variety. We offer seed that has been grown and ripened on our own farms but have only a limited supply. Order early. Bags extra at cost. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Mammoth Yellow. Bags extra at cost. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

KAFFIR CORN.

White Kaffir Corn. It is a fine fodder plant, growing from 5 to 6 feet high. Has a stalky stem with large wide leaves. Stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, making excellent fodder either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle, horses and all kinds of stock. The seed heads form at the top of each stalk, and as soon as these show the grain well at the joints below, the top sends up shoots which yield the second seed heads. For grain sow in rows 3 feet apart, 5 pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder sow 30 to 60 lbs., either broadcast or in drills.

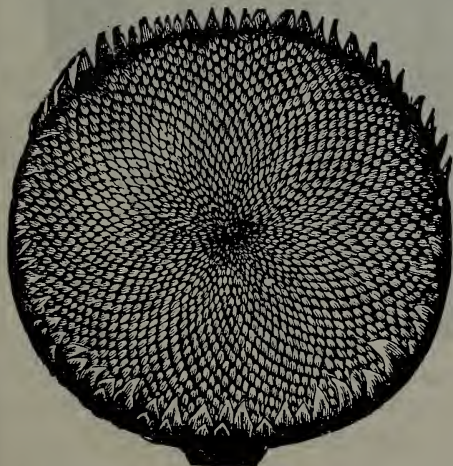


White Kaffir Corn.

SUNFLOWER, Mammoth Russian.

Only those who have tried it realize what an important crop the Sunflower proves to the poultry and hog raiser. Single heads measure from 12 to 22 inches in diameter and contain an immense amount of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and

poultry raisers as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. It is also very fattening and contains a very high percentage of protein. The poultryman well knows the egg producing properties of Sunflower seed. Every farmer should plant some of this seed in any waste piece of ground he may have any time from early spring to June. Besides the great value of the seed, as poultry and stock food, its leaves make capital fodder, while the strong, thick stalks can be profitably used as fuel. In feeding both poultry and hogs all that is necessary is to allow them to help themselves. Sow the seed in rows, far enough apart to allow cultivation. Three pounds will sow an acre. See Blue Sheet for Prices.



Mammoth Russian Sunflower.

EVERY SEED GERMINATED.

Red Wing, Minn.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Dear Sirs:—I was well pleased with the Garden Seeds I purchased from you last spring. They were the best seeds I ever had. Every seed germinated and I do not hesitate to send you my order for the coming year for every seed proved true to name. I have had a first-class garden since I bought my seeds from your firm.

Yours truly, MRS. GRACE NORTON.

USE BUG DEATH FOR YOUR GARDEN—Fine for Spraying Your Potatoes, Tomatoes, Squashes, Melons, Cabbage and Other Vegetables. Place your order now. Price, 1 pound 25c., round carton, sifter top. 3 pound package, 50c.

Northern Grown Seed Potatoes.

To secure the best possible yields, combined with the best quality, there is no crop grown that a change of seed is so essential as in seed potatoes. Our stock is grown exclusively in the Red River Valley of the North. "Red River" stock always commands a premium over potatoes produced elsewhere. No seed potato can be compared with those grown in the north, either for vigor and freedom from disease, or for producing and long keeping qualities. There is profit as well as satisfaction in planting our seed, for, not only is it pure and true to name, but the additional yield to be secured from a change of seed, will, every time, fully pay for the seed itself, so that the investment itself is practically nothing. To grow a large stock of big, fine, healthy tubers will not cost any more than to grow a small crop of small, poor potatoes which are hardly marketable at any price. Our northern grown seed insures a vigorous growth, an early maturity and the largest crops of the finest quality and best flavored potatoes that can be grown. Every year there are many new varieties introduced and sold at high prices, and yet there are not to exceed 10 or 12 standard and well known sorts on the market today, and among these are such varieties as the Improved Extra Early Ohio, Early Triumph or Six Weeks, Rural New Yorker, Garman No. 3, etc. In purchasing seed from us the grower is taking no chances. We use every precaution before sending out seed to our customers. They are thoroughly tested by our experts in this line and must have their approval as to germinating qualities; must be clean, healthy and free from scab. "Quality Counts," and we know that our stock of will not only make gold dollars for the grower, but will please him beyond question. Potatoes will be shipped by express or freight, (purchaser paying charges) and at any time specified by the purchaser, but where no special instructions are given to the contrary, we will hold all orders for potatoes until, in our judgment, there will be no danger from freezing. The railroads furnish us refrigerator service for early shipments. We usually begin shipping south about February 15th and they are forwarded strictly at purchaser's risk. We pack them carefully and deliver to the railroad or express company in good order. Here our responsibility ceases. When wanted in large quantities write for special prices.

Improved Extra Early Ohio.

Our special stock is the handsomest, smoothest and best flavored potato in the world. As early as the earliest and better than the best. Never in the history of the potato world has there been such an enormous yielding extra early variety introduced. No matter how many new varieties are annually brought to the attention of the grower the Improved Extra Early Ohio holds its place at the head of them all. As modest as we are we cannot restrain our enthusiasm. It is absolutely the finest early potato on the market. No other early variety is as profitable and it is a special favorite with all market gardeners. A finely-shaped, round, oblong potato of extra good quality and flavor and very mealy, even when only partially grown. This potato is characterized by its pink skin. The flesh is white and solid. Our improved strain has no equal; is grown exclusively in the Red River Valley of the North and is pure, clean and genuine. We think so much of this wonderful Improved Extra Early Ohio Potato, and we are so confident that it will fully satisfy anyone who is looking for the best extra early variety, that we cannot recommend it too highly. You will find it the most

profitable potato you ever planted. See Blue Sheet for Prices.



Improved
Extra Early
Ohio.

Spraying Crops, Why, When and How, by G. M. Weed. A treatise explaining the principles of the application of liquids and powders to plants for destroying insects and fungus. Price, 50c, postpaid.

Insects Injurious to Vegetables, by F. H. Grittenden. A complete treatise on insects and their eradication. Price, \$1.50, postpaid.

Slug Shot is cheap and will kill potato bugs. Better order some with your potatoes.

See Our List of Sprayers and Insecticides. Kill insects and prevent disease by their use.



Early Triumph or Six Weeks.

Early Triumph or Six Weeks. (Bliss). This variety was introduced many years ago and attained at that time no particular favor, but suddenly its virtues become known and it is now a standard variety the country over. The demand for it has tripled the last two or three years. There is a good reason why the Triumph should be popular, because it is from 7 to 10 days earlier than the Ohio, and that means a difference of many dollars in the crop. The tubers are nearly round and a little squared at the ends; smooth and medium in size; reddish-pink in color. The flesh is very white and firm and very mealy when cooked. Our Red River Valley potatoes cannot be excelled. They are very superior to home grown seed as it grows larger and stronger and yields more per acre. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Rural New Yorker No. 2. A well known variety and very largely planted for a profitable main crop. One of the largest yielding varieties in existence. Large and unusually smooth with few and shallow eyes. The tubers are nearly round, flattened with very smooth, pure, white skin, and flesh of superior quality; medium late and a good drouth resister. Although it is a good yielder it grows but few and small vines. It is very hardy and will stand the heaviest manuring without getting scabby or spotted.

For this reason it is one of the most desirable for farmers and potato growers for the market. Under ordinary circumstances they will yield from 250 to 350 bushels per acre and by heavy manuring this yield can be almost doubled. They are very attractive. Send to us if you want genuine "Rurals," pure, clean and healthy. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Carman No. 3. This handsome, late and popular potato should be found in every list of the best varieties. This wonderful, main crop potato is of large size, yielding immense crops of uniform size and shape. The tubers are borne very close to the plant, making them easily dug. It has but few eyes, which are shallow, while the skin is creamy white and the flesh is extremely of the same color. It is a perfect keeper, is not surpassed as a table variety, and is remarkably handsome and without any exception whatever, the greatest yielding potato ever introduced. It is a sort of iron-clad and holds its own and does well everywhere. It makes great yields of fine, large, smooth tubers, even under the most unfavorable circumstances and can be relied upon as a money maker. We recommend this potato to our customers as being the best of all late varieties. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.**



Carman No. 3. The Most Popular Main Crop Variety.

A PLEASED CUSTOMER.

Canby, Minn.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Gentlemen:—I am well pleased with the Silver King Corn bought from you as it yielded about 15 bushels more to the acre than the other varieties on the same kind of land. It went 60 bushels to the acre, although it was hit some by hail. Am thinking of trying some of your Cashman's Yellow Dent next year. The corn all grew good and was true to type.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN W. COLE.

20 BUSHELS MORE PER ACRE.

Kasson, Minn.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Dear Sirs:—The Cashman Yellow Dent Seed Corn I bought from you last spring, yielded at least 20 bushels per acre more than my other seed corn—and I thought I had some good corn. It was much easier to husk and stood up straight when most of my other corn was down and all tangled up. I take pleasure in recommending your "Seeds of Quality."

Sincerely yours,
FERRIS F. BEARD.

Clinton Brand Lawn Grass Seed.

For Lawns, Grass Plots, Tennis Courts, Cricket Grounds, etc. It is the Cleanest, the Heaviest, the Cheapest, the Best, because it is made up of Extra Recleaned, Solid Seed of the Close-Growing Varieties, Best Adapted for the Purpose.

It is universally conceded that nothing contributes as much to the beauty and attractiveness of the home grounds as a nice, smooth, uniformly rich green, well kept, velvety lawn. If one must sleep out of doors, as is now recommended, attend tea parties and other social functions on the lawn, and take physical exercise on the golf links it makes some difference how the grass grows. As fast as gardens come to be properly designed, with sunny lawns for walking, sheltered seats for reading and social gatherings, the domestic activities will be transferred more and more to the open air. Yes, the lawn is the only essential thing. It is that part of the home comforts which serves always as a practical convenience as well as a thing of beauty. It is the cool, refreshing, restful part. How important it is then, to plan for the best obtainable.

Fine and Permanent Lawns. A good lawn should have a firm yet elastic and carpet-like surface. Its aspect and soil should be carefully considered. At one time it was thought that turfing with old pasture sod was necessary to secure the best results, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining good, clean turf, this plan is now almost entirely superseded by the use of seed. Seeding is not only inexpensive but is in reality the only means of securing a fine and permanent lawn, depending only for its complete success on the thoroughness with which the ground is prepared, the quality and quantity of the seed sown, and the subsequent care of the lawn. There is no other thing, which, at so slight an investment can add greater value to the property, or be a source of so much pleasure to the beholder.

Formation of Lawn From Seed. Seeding a new lawn is a very important matter and should be done as carefully as possible. The new soil should be worked up to a depth of 4 to 6 inches, but none of the clay or subsoil should be brought to the surface; that is, where the soil is shallow only the top soil should be worked over for planting, and where grading or filling in is to be done, the rough soil should be dug over or plowed and harrowed before the better top soil is put on. Make the surface as fine as possible with a sharp steel rake or with a fine-toothed harrow before sowing the seed. It is advisable to sow the seed in the spring, but it can also be sown at any time during the year if desirable to do so, and it will germinate well if there is sufficient rainfall and moderately cool weather at the time of sowing to start a good growth of grass. It is of advantage in hot weather to sow about one bushel of oats per acre with grass seed, as the oats will afford shade and protection to the young grass and give it a better chance to start. In this case the oats should not be allowed to grow tall, but kept closely cut with the grass and will die out in the winter.

When the surface has been thoroughly prepared and rolled, the seed should be sown broadcast on a quiet, still day, so that it can be spread evenly. Generally the air is stiller between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning than later in the day, making this time more suitable for sowing the seed. The surface to be sown should be gone over as evenly as possible from end to end, and then again from side to side, to insure an even surface distribution of the seed and to make sure that every portion of the surface is properly covered. After sowing, the seed should be covered with fine soil, by going over the surface lightly with a fine rake or with a roller, using the latter only when the soil is sufficiently dry.

For lawns already set with grass, but which have become thin and bare in spots, we recommend that the surface of the bare places be loosened with a sharp rake and liberally seeded with **Clinton Brand Lawn Grass Seed**, excepting in shady places, where our **Shady Place Lawn Grass Seed** should be used. The surface should again be raked over after seeding, so that the seed will be properly covered, and if dry at the time of seeding, it should be well rolled or copiously sprinkled with hose or garden can.

Mowing. All turf-forming grasses are improved, both in vigor and in root growth and in fineness of texture, by frequent mowings. It is impossible to say just how often the grass should be mown, as that depends upon the rate at which it grows. Too close cutting should be guarded against, especially during hot summer months, when roots require some top growth to protect them from the burning sun. Top growth is necessary to protect roots from severe winter frosts.

Quantities of Seed Required for a New Lawn. In order to secure quick and satisfactory results, a liberal quantity of grass seed should be used at the time of original sowing. When the grass is fairly up, make a second sowing in spaces which show unevenness, as these barren spots will surely be occupied with weeds if neglected. One pound is sufficient to sow a plot 300 square feet or 15 x 20 feet; 5 pounds, 2,000 square feet or 40 x 50 square feet; 80 to 100 pounds for an acre. For renovating, use half the quantity.

Clinton Brand Lawn Grass Seed. We have given particular attention to grasses which grow successfully in severe northern climates; and at the same time we have aimed to improve the appearance of the lawn. We have now succeeded and are confident in stating that our **Clinton Brand Lawn Grass Seed** is the most ideal mixture that is offered in the northwest. It is unrivaled for hardiness, productiveness, purity and vigor in growth. It produces a perfect and enduring lawn of luxuriant richness, closely interwoven, firm, deep and elastic turf, and is composed of a thoroughly balanced combination of various native and foreign, fine-leaved, deep-rooted grasses. Our seed is highly cleaned, free from all chaff and is absolutely fresh, insuring the purchaser quick results. See **Blue Sheet for Prices**.

SHADY PLACE LAWN GRASS.

A Mixture of Grasses that Thrive in Shady Situations, Under Trees or Close to Walls where there is Little Sun.

On nearly all lawns there are unsightly bare spots under the shade trees, which have baffled all efforts to get the grass to grow, but with our **Shady Place Lawn Grass Mixture** there need be no further difficulty. It is a combination of fine, dwarf-growing, evergreen varieties which do well in all shady spots, being found in their natural state in woods or other sheltered or shaded places. Ground that has been densely shaded by trees is frequently "sour" and if the drainage is defective it is apt to be covered with moss and coarse bog grasses. In such cases an application of slacked lime, at the rate of one bushel to each thousand square feet, or forty bushels to the acre, is an excellent corrective and sweetener, but the moss should first be removed by the use of a sharp rake. See **Blue Sheet for Prices**.

The Vegetable Garden



It is conceded by everybody that the most delicious vegetables for the home table can only be obtained from ones own garden. One year of gardening will prove this. You cannot appreciate the true flavor and sweetness of vegetables unless you have grown them yourself and plucked them just previous to preparing for dinner. Market-sold vegetables, twenty-four hours old, are poor and expensive, while for the home garden the seed is cheap and the labor is both healthful and pleasurable. Our Vegetable "Seeds of Quality" possess real merit and honest value. Every variety listed has been carefully selected and tested. We recommend them and can assure you that better seeds cannot be found

anywhere at any price. They have been highly indorsed by leading specialists, farmers and gardeners throughout the country. Send us your order and we will send you vegetable seeds that will produce satisfactory and profitable results.

The prices quoted in this Catalog include prepayment of postage on packets, ounces, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and 1 lb. They do not include free delivery charges on large quantities nor on pints, quarts, pecks, nor on more than one pound.

ASPARAGUS.

One ounce to 50 feet of drill will produce about 300 plants; 4 to 5 pounds to the acre.

CULTURE.—A bed of Asparagus, when properly made, lasts for many years and should find a place in every garden. Sow seed in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rich, mellow soil, in drills one foot apart and cover with earth three-quarters to one inch deep. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin the seedlings two to three inches in the rows. The following spring set the plants in their permanent places. The most satisfactory way to obtain an Asparagus bed is to set out roots that are at least one year old (two year old roots are better). It really takes three years to secure a bed from seed. The soil should be made as rich as possible, bearing in mind that the beds are to bear many years and it is easier to work in a good supply of manure before the plants are set than after. Dig a trench two feet deep and two to three feet apart, mix plenty of well rotted manure with the top soil, fill the trench one and one-half feet, then set the plants, being careful to spread the roots from one and one-half to two feet apart, then gradually fill up the trench, leaving the plants six inches below the surface. Large fields may be planted by plowing deeply ten to fourteen inches without trenching. The rows should be four and one-half feet apart and roots two feet apart in the rows. In this case it will take about 7,445 plants to an acre. Asparagus will grow faster on light, well drained soil, and send up more shoots than if planted on stiff, heavy soil. Every fall apply a good dressing of manure after the tops have been cut, work in the next spring, being careful not to injure the roots. Asparagus can be bleached and made tender by covering with six inches of fine cut hay, straw or leaves.

For full directions, how to grow Asparagus, get our Asparagus Book by F. M. Hexamer. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

ASPARAGUS SEED.

Conover's Colossal. This is unquestionably one of the best varieties offered the public. It is deliciously tender, extra large, uniform, wonderously prolific, crisp and white. Spreads less than other sorts and yields from fifteen to thirty sprouts from a single plant. In fact, it has all the good qualities demanded by market and home gardeners. For quantity see Blue Sheet.

Palmetto. Although of southern origin, this new Asparagus is equally well adapted to northern soil and climate conditions. It is mammoth in size, even and regular in growth and appearance. Large, thick, light-green shoots with distinctly pointed tip. It is usually ready for market before other varieties. As this Asparagus is absolutely hardy it is now extensively grown by northern gardeners. For quantity see Blue Sheet.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

We send Asparagus roots by express at purchaser's expense. If wanted by mail add postage as noted below. It is best to send 100 or more by express as they will arrive in first class condition. We offer strong roots which will produce satisfactory results.

Conover's Colossal or Palmetto. One year old, per doz. Write for prices.

Conover's Colossal or Palmetto. Two year old, per doz. Write for prices.

ASPARAGUS KNIFE

This asparagus knife is made of the best steel. Used also to cut dandelion from lawns. Price 35c each. Postpaid 45c.

For full directions, how to grow Asparagus, get our Asparagus Book by F. M. Hexamer. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

Parcel Post Rates

Parcel Post packages must not exceed 50 pounds in weight for first two zones and 20 pounds for the other zones.

Parcels of seeds, bulbs and plants weighing 8 ounces or less are mailable at the rate of 1c for every 2 ounces, regardless of distance. If rate is more than 8 ounces the pound rates apply.

Are fixed according to zones; the greater the distance the higher the rate. Your postmaster will tell you in which zone your postoffice is located, measuring from Owatonna, Minn. The zone rates are as follows:

1st and 2nd Zone (up to 150 miles)	5c for the first pound and 1c for each additional pound.
3rd " (up to 300 miles)	6c " " " " " " " "
4th " (up to 600 miles)	7c " " " " " " " "
5th " (up to 1000 miles)	8c " " " " " " " "
6th " (up to 1400 miles)	9c " " " " " " " "
7th " (up to 1800 miles)	11c " " " " " " " "
8th " (over 1800 miles)	12c for each pound.

The Seed Rate to Canada is 12c per pound or fraction thereof.



Conover's Colossal.



BEANS, DWARF OR BUSH, (Green Podded Varieties).

IMPORTANT. Beans, Peas and Corn we do not deliver free, but will do so if 6c per pt. and 12c per qt. is added to list prices. We pay postage on pkts., ozs., half pts. and quarter lbs.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill.

Culture—Beans are somewhat tender, but it often pays to take some risks. Plant in warm, loamy soil, at the beginning of settled, warm weather in the Spring, and at intervals for succession until August. Rows may be made two feet apart, and the Beans planted a few inches apart in the drills, or two or four Beans in hills six to eight inches apart. Cultivate and hoe frequently, always, however, when the vines are perfectly dry. In hoeing draw the soil up toward the rows or plants. To get the full benefit of Beans, they should be picked as soon as well formed, as then only are they tender and stringless; they must be picked clean if the plant is to remain long in bearing.



Burpee's Stringless.

Burpee's Stringless. This famous Bean is unequalled and combines unusual hardiness, extreme earliness, and wonderful productiveness with pods of handsome appearance and finest quality. Extra plantings may be made to produce the earliest crop, and even with later plantings this variety is the quickest to produce pods. By repeated plantings pods may be had in constant succession from Spring until cut off by heavy frosts in the fall. Combined with extra hardiness and early maturity, the pods are the finest in quality, of rich green, very round and straight, five inches long, solidly meaty and broad, deep saddle-backed, caused by the rounded swell of the fleshy sides. The pods are tender, brittle and of the finest flavor, always entirely stringless even when fully matured. In a word, all private and market gardeners agree that this variety is absolutely unequalled. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.

Extra Early Red Valentine. An American standard green-podded dwarf snap-bean. The healthy, vigorous plants are usually hardy, successfully withstanding early frosts; it may therefore be planted very early. This, with its quick development, makes it the earliest large-podded variety, and on this account it is extensively grown by market gardeners throughout the country, though it is equally desirable for home gardens. It will always yield a large crop of handsome, long, round, meaty pods, rich green in color and of surpassed tender-

ness when gathered young, when it is practically stringless. Yields prodigiously and is ready for picking in about 45 days from planting. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.

Refugee, Late or 1000 to 1. Rather later than the other green-podded varieties, but extremely prolific. True bush growth, fifteen inches in height, branching freely. The pods are nearly round, light green, five inches long, tapering to a slender point; fleshy, brittle, and mild in flavor, but with slight strings. Seed long, light drab, thickly dotted and splashed with purple. Plant is very hardy, making it one of the best for both early and late planting. An immense producer and highly esteemed for canning and pickling. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

White Navy. A sure cropper and not only more prolific than the common white Bean but also of better quality. Vine large, spreading, with small, thin leaves and occasional runners, ripening its crop early and all at once. Pods straight, short, small, but usually containing six beans which are small, oval, white, handsome and of superior quality. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.

BEANS, DWARF OR BUSH, (Wax or Yellow Podded Varieties).

Black Wax. This is the first to give a full picking; pods clear yellowish-white, round, fleshy, tender, fine flavor, stringless, productive and extra early. Seed jet black. The enormous demand for this Black Wax Bean proves that it meets popular requirements and has all the sterling qualities we claim for it. The best extra early Wax Bean for home or market garden. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.

Improved Golden Wax. The great popularity of this yellow wax-podded or butter Bean is due largely to the fact that the strain we have is a great improvement over the old "Golden Wax," having larger pods and being much more prolific. This improved stock is one of the handsomest beans that we have ever seen, the pods being of dark,

rich, golden color and perfect shape. Plants are vigorous, bushy growth and not susceptible to rust. Flesh is of excellent quality, tender, brittle and absolutely stringless and extra early. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. This is an early variety. Very robust, hardy and productive. Strong upright bush growth, 12 inches in height. Pods are long, broad, flat, 5 inches in length, brittle and of a delicate waxy-yellow. Beans large, kidney-shaped. Not only a first-class snap-bean, but equally valuable for dry shell beans in winter. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.

The New Navy. An improved bean of the Navy variety. Plant is large and vigorous, very productive and promises to be more popular than the common white navy. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantities see Blue Sheet.

Davis White Wax. The most hardy and productive wax bean. The pods are long, white, straight, crisp and tender. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing the pods in clusters. Seed is kidney-shaped and white. For canning this is unexcelled on account of the purity of the pod and bean. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.

BEANS, DWARF OR BUSH LIMA.

Henderson's Bush Lima. Is very hardy, extremely early, very prolific and bears continuously for several weeks. It is the first to give pods fit to pick in the summer and the last to yield edible pods in the fall. Pods are of rich green color, medium size, solid, meaty, of high quality, meltingly tender and having a delicious flavor exclusively their own. It is also most excellent shelled after it is ripe for winter use. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.

Burpee's Bush Lima. This is a well known standard variety. The bush grows 18 to 20 inches high, of stout growth and always erect, yet branching so vigorously that each plant develops into a magnificent circular bush from two to three feet in diameter. It is an immense yielder, the handsome large pods being well filled with very large beans of a delicious flavor. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.

BEANS, POLE LIMA.

CULTURE.—Pole Beans require a sandy soil which is liberally enriched with manure. Warm soil is one of the first essentials of success in growing Pole Beans. When poles are used for support they should be set not less than 4 feet apart each way, before the beans are planted. Four or five beans are to be placed around each pole, 2 inches deep. Sow 1 pint to 75 hills; half bushel to an acre.

Large White Lima. The old standard variety, early and productive. Vine tall, growing vigorous but slender; leaves medium size, smooth, light green; pods borne in clusters; they are long, broad, very thin, dark green; seed large, flat, greenish-white. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.

Challenger Lima. A superior early variety of excellent quality and very productive. It is one of the hardiest and finest flavored Pole Lima Beans to be found. The vine has the Lima habit of good growth; pods in clusters averaging 3 to 4 inches in length containing 3 to 5 thick, sweet and tender beans. The plant is very prolific, healthy and vigorous, clinging well to poles. As a shell bean it is all that can be desired. The best for private gardens. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.

BEANS, POLE OR CLIMBING, (Green Podded).

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead. The most popular variety. Is very vigorous and productive and bears its pods in large clusters which are green, very long, often being 7 to 9 inches, nearly round, very crisp, meaty, stringless and of the finest quality; very early and the best to use in the green state. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.

White Creaseback. A popular, early green podded Pole Bean for snapshots, of rapid growth and very productive. Pods grow in clusters 5 to 6 inches in length, perfectly round, solidly fleshy, entirely stringless, fine quality. The dry seed is pure white and excellent for winter use. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.

Scarlet Runner. Plants are of strong, quick growth, bearing large sprays of bright scarlet pea-like flowers. When fully ripened the dry beans are bright scarlet, heavily blotched with purple, large and same shape as the Lima. This is not only a good bean for snaps or green shelled, but its profusion of flowers make it a highly ornamental climber. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

BROCCOLI.

One ounce to 3,000 plants. Culture same as for Cauliflower.

White Cape. Heads medium size, close, compact and of a creamy white color; one of the most certain to head. Broccoli requires the same culture as Cauliflower, from which it is supposed to have originated. It gives excellent results in cool climates, being more hardy than Cauliflower. Price, pkt. 10c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

One ounce to 1,500 plants. Culture same as for Cabbage,

A species of the Cabbage family, which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads are a great delicacy, boiled in the same way as Cauliflower. The delicate flavor is improved by a touch of frost. For early use sow seed in April in hotbed; transplant to cold frame as soon as leaves develop, and set out, where the plants are to remain, in June. For late use sow seed in June.

Improved Dwarf. Dwarf habit, and less liable to apsis than any other variety. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high in a single stem, which is covered its entire length with miniature cabbage heads. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet.

BEETS.

One ounce to 100 feet of drill, 5 to 6 pounds to an acre.

CULTURE.—Humus loam, well drained and well enriched, will raise good Beet crops. For early table Beets, have drills 16 to 20 inches apart, and sow the seed about 1 inch deep, as early as the ground can be put in good condition. The seed may be sown under glass four weeks sooner, and the young seedlings transplanted to open ground to give an extra early crop. Give thorough and clean cultivation, and thin the plants to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. For succession sow at intervals until the middle of July. For the earliest sowings a light dressing of nitrate of soda, say 100 pounds per acre, will sometimes work wonders.



Crimson Globe Beet

Crimson Globe. This Beet is remarkable for its smooth skin and fine shape. It is a very handsome variety. The matured being medium in size, nearly globe shaped, and free from rootlets. The flesh is of a rich blood red of the finest quality; never stringy, always sweet and tender. The roots average 10 inches in circumference, the foliage is small and of rich bronze purple. For market use as a main crop variety it is very heavily planted and a favorite everywhere. Price, pkt. 5c. For quantity see Blue Sheet.

Extra Early Egyptian. The best variety for forcing and excellent for first early crop out-of-doors, being very early, with a small top. Leaf stem is dark red; leaf dark green dotted with red; root very dark red, rounded on top, flat beneath with very small tap root; flesh dark red zoned with lighter shade; hard, crisp and tender when young. Our stock is very carefully grown and we highly recommend it. Price, pkt. 5c. For quantity see Blue Sheet.

Early Blood Turnip. Very popular. Root fine; symmetrical in shape; flesh deep red blood, tender and sweet; grows to a good size; fine for early use and desirable for winter. The very best for a general crop. Price, pkt. 5c. For quantity see Blue Sheet.

Eclipse. Larger than Egyptian but not as deep a red in color. Tops small, dark purplish green, shading to a lighter color on outside of leaves. The roots are very globular with small tap root and very small collar. Flesh red, zoned to a lighter shade; very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. A very early maturing variety, especially desirable for the home garden. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet.

Half Long Blood. An entirely distinct variety and one we consider by far the best for winter or spring use. The root is deep red, very symmetrical, two or three times as long as thick, always smooth and handsome. The flesh is rich, dark red, very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody even in portions above ground. Excellent to slice for pickles and retains its good quality longer than any other sort. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet.

Long Smooth Blood Red Has an enviable record for it is without question the finest long beet grown for fall and winter use. It is of deep red color, excellent flavor, is an enormous cropper, keeps solid and fresh throughout the winter. Cooks sweet, tender and crisp, is very desirable for pickles, and in every way may be considered the standard long beet for the market and the home gardener. The long, slender roots grow largely under ground, and are, when mature, about 2 inches in diameter and 10 inches long and are ready for the table in about 60 days. They are very prolific, 10 to 12 tons having been grown per acre. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet. We urge all our customers to try this superb vegetable. It is grown for its leaves and stems exclusively, as it does not produce an edible root like the regular beet. Is highly esteemed for its broad, flat, beautiful wax-like stems and mid-rib which are cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus, making a most delicious vegetable. The leaves, also, may be cooked like spinach, and is considered equally as palatable; therefore, two separate dishes may be grown from one plant at the same time. It will last all through the growing season if the leaves are pulled from the plant. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

SUGAR BEETS.

Sugar Beets are not as heavy yielders as the Mangels, but are of superior quality, containing a large amount of sugar. They are excellent for feeding cows, improving wonderfully the quantity and quality of the milk. We are glad to note that farmers are beginning to find out the value of Sugar Beets and that more and more are being raised each year. **CULTURE**—Both Sugar Beet and Mangel Wurzels require deep, well enriched soil. Sow in May or June in rows 18 inches apart and 3 to 8 inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. Five to 6 pounds of seed are required for an acre.

White Klein Wanzleben. This Sugar Beet is now acknowledged, generally, as the best to grow for stock. It is the heaviest yielding, rich in sugar, about 15 per cent of sugar can be obtained from this variety. Will yield 35 tons to the acre and has excellent keeping qualities. Will keep much better than the Mangels, as freezing does not injure them much. They are very easily dug as they grow partly above ground. Every farmer should try this Sugar Beet. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar. The Beet that contains the largest percentage of sugar is the one that is the most desirable for the sugar factory or stock feeding. In this variety we have one that is extremely rich in sugar, thousands of analysis showing that the percentage of sugar which can be obtained from this Beet is about 16. It is one of the richest sorts in cultivation. In black soils, rich in organic matter, it will yield 20 to 25 tons per acre. Grows below the surface of the ground; leaves are green, smooth edge and spreading. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

MANGEL WURZELS.

FOR FEEDING STOCK.

An ever increasing acreage is being planted for stock feeding beets because of the wonderful results from feeding them as shown by the reports of our experiment stations and leading farmers and stockmen. Fattening, breeding and milk cattle do equally well on them. About one-fourth of the daily rations should be of roots. No one who keeps horses, cattle, or sheep should be without these roots for fall or winter feeding. Their true worth is shown in the improved health and condition of animals, the increased yield of milk in cows, and the great saving in hay. **CULTURE**.—Sow in April or May in thoroughly plowed, well-manured soil, in drills 2 inches deep, about 24 inches apart, at the rate of 5 to 6 pounds per acre. When the plants are 2 or 3 inches high, thin out to 12 inches and keep the weeds down by frequent hoeing and cultivating. Harvest before frost and store in pits or cellars. If you have never grown these roots a trial will convince you of their value.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel. This is generally considered the best large red variety. Our customers will make no mistake by ordering this one if they want a good red Mangel. It is an enormous yielder, from 1,200 to 1,500 bushels have been raised on an acre. The roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed. Color deep red, roots solid, tops small. Mangels weigh from 20 to 30 pounds each, producing an immense bulk and tonnage. An excellent keeper. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Golden Tankard Mangel. We recommend this variety as one of the best Mangels for the dairy farmer, and for stock feeding it has no equal. It contains less water and a greater percentage of sugar and more nutritive matter than any other red-skinned sorts. It is relished by milch cows and sheep, and all other stock thrives wonderfully on it. Is almost cylindrical in shape, and very hardy. Enormous crops are grown and on account of its shape they are easily lifted from the ground. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

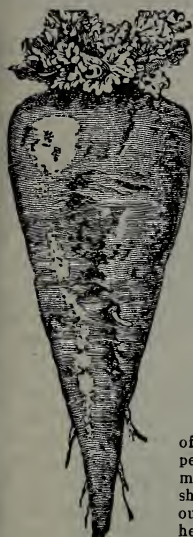
CAULIFLOWER.

One ounce will produce
3,000 plants.

CULTURE.—For spring and early summer crop, sow in March or early in April in hotbed and transplant when large enough into another or the same frame, and gradually hardening them off, preparatory to planting them out as early as the ground is in a fit condition. Set plants in open ground in rows two and one-half feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. Plenty of good manure must be incorporated with the soil and the latter to be brought into the highest state of tilth. No application, however, can be more necessary and more useful than the cultivator and hoe. For late crop, sow at same time as for late cabbage and treat in the same manner.

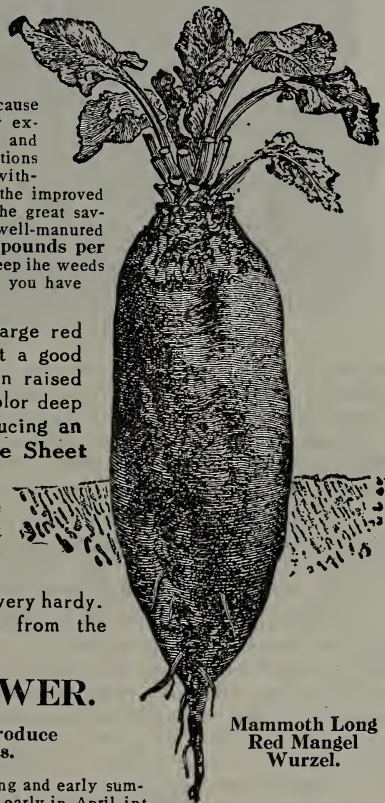
Early Snowball. Earliest of all varieties; best for both private and market purposes and admirably adapted for forcing or wintering. With reasonably favorable conditions every plant will form round, solid, compact and very white, curd-like heads of fine quality. Price, pkt. 10c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Dwarf Erfurt. This variety is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Produces large, fine heads, compact and of excellent quality. Very early. Plants dwarf, Our seed of this strain can be depended upon as the very best. Price, pkt. 10c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.



Klein
wanzleben

Sown by frequent hoeing and cultivating. Harvest before frost and store in pits or cellars. If you have never grown these roots a trial will convince you of their value.



Mammoth Long
Red Mangel
Wurzel.



Early Snowball.

CABBAGE.

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants. One-half pound is sufficient for an acre.

CULTURE.—Good land is necessary for Cabbages; the stronger the soil the better they will develop. Plow deep and manure liberally. The early sorts will stand planting from 18 to 24 inches apart in the row with the rows from two to two and one-half feet apart. The large varieties should be set two to three feet apart. The Cabbage should receive frequent hoeing and thorough cultivation. Protect against the ravages of cutworm, maggot, and green worm. A little nitrate of soda applied around the plants is often of great benefit. Potash applications, such as wood ashes or muriate, may also do much good. Splashing with hot soap suds is a safe remedy for some insect pests.

Early Jersey
Wakefield.



Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. A leading variety of the extra early Cabbages and one of the best for private or market gardeners use. Heads are very hard, compact, solid, conical in shape and good quality. Few outside leaves but they are thick and stout. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Early Summer. This variety forms large, solid, round, flattened, compact heads of excellent quality, tender and sweet. The heads average from 8 to 10 pounds each. It matures about 10 days later than Early Jersey Wakefield, but is more than double the size. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Copenhagen Market. A new early variety very popular with market gardeners. The finest large, round-headed cabbage in cultivation and desirable on account of the remarkable characteristic of maturing the heads all at the same time, enabling the grower to gather his crop with less expense and permitting the cleaning of the land at the first cutting. The heads average about 10 lbs. each, are hard and solid and have small core. The quality is extra fine and sweet. Matures as early as the Wakefield and yields more to the acre in weight. Price, pkt. 10c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. A round, flat-headed, early variety. Its great value lies in its being heady by many people. It has a short stem and only 4 or 5 outside leaves, and these are so small that it may be planted 21 inches apart. It is a sure, solid header; always producing a crop of large, uniform heads which seldom burst. It is extensively grown in all sections of the country, and is pronounced a great success. There is no Cabbage we know of having a more solid head; it has the peculiarity of heading firmly at an early stage in its growth, so that the finest cabbage, though small, can be obtained long before it has attained its mature size. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Early Winnigstadt. Very early, and one of the best Cabbages for general use. It is a very fine header and will grow a hard, solid head under circumstances where most sorts would fail and is especially adapted for light soils. Heads regular, conical and leaves dark green color, short, thick and very tightly folded. This variety suffers less from the cabbage worm than most other sorts and will keep well both summer and winter. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet.

Hollander or Danish Ball-head. This extra hard-headed variety originated in Denmark. It is especially desired on account of its great solidity and its keeping qualities. They weigh more than other sorts of equal size. The heads are crisp, tender and sweet, and unsurpassed for boiling, slaw, sauerkraut, etc. This Cabbage grows well on all soils and under most conditions, withstanding hot, dry weather, and does not rot in wet seasons. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Large Late Flat Dutch. Low growing variety. Heads are large, very solid and of fine texture; stems are short, quality fine. An excellent fall and winter variety and a good keeper. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

American Drumhead Savoy. Has curled or crumpled leaves and are of fine flavor; crisp, white, solid flesh, better quality than the ordinary kinds. This variety possesses the rich flavor of the Cauliflower. Late and a fine keeper. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Red Dutch. Used almost exclusively for pickling. One of the hardiest of Cabbages, and when preserved will keep later in the season than any of them. It is slow to mature, however, and requires a rich soil for its development. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Hollander
or Danish
Ball-head



CARROTS.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Three pounds for an acre.

CULTURE.—Carrots do best on a sandy loam soil, but any good soil if thoroughly and deeply worked will produce satisfactory crops. It is advisable to sow as early in spring as the ground is fit to work, though good crops may be grown from sowings as late as June 15th. For table use sow the smaller kinds early in rows 15 inches apart. For field culture sow in drills 24 inches apart, cover one-half inch deep and see to it that the soil is pressed firmly about the seeds. As soon as the plants appear use the cultivator or wheel hoe. When the plants are 3 inches high thin 2 to 6 inches apart in the row, according to size of the variety. The Carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots and we urge our readers to give some of our varieties a trial!



Danver's Half Long.

Early Chanteney. The best early Carrot in existence, one which every gardener should plant. It grows about 6 inches long, is stump rooted, very smooth, deep red, fine grained, sweet and sugary, and not apt to crack open while growing. An excellent table sort and a heavy cropper and very desirable as a field Carrot. A general favorite with all market and home gardeners. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Danver's Half Long. The best for general crop. Will yield the most per acre. Most profitable for market gardeners; stump-rooted. This variety originated in Danvers, Mass., where the raising of Carrots is made a special business, 20 to 30 tons per acre being no unusual crop. It is now grown largely everywhere on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops medium size, roots deep orange, large but of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point. Smooth and handsome flesh; sweet, crisp and tender. Although of medium length, it gives the largest yield per acre of any Carrot. We take extra pains in the selection of our seed stock. It is second to none. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Improved Long Orange. The standard late variety; very handsome and uniform in shape; roots are of a deep orange color; good flavor; yields very heavily. Requires a deep soil. Plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain their full size. The roots are smooth, fine-grained and very large, growing to 12 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter. For feeding milch cows it is very valuable, as it increases the flow of milk and imparts to the butter a rich golden hue. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Oxheart or Guerande. A good variety for soils too hard and too stiff for the long growing sorts. It is a very fine and popular Carrot. It is intermediate as to length between the half-long varieties. From 4 to 5 inches in diameter at the top. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. It is of very fine quality for table use and equally good for stock. Where other sorts require digging, this variety can be easily pulled, making it particularly adapted to shallow soils, where the longer varieties would not thrive. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet.

CARROTS FOR STOCK.

THE CELEBRATED MASTODON AND VICTORIA.

Two pounds of seed will sow an acre.

Every farmer should plant a few acres of Stock Carrots as they make excellent feed and are greatly relished by all stock. Horses and cattle are particularly fond of them, eat them with the greatest relish and grow fat. Most dairymen know the value of Carrots for cows as they will not only increase the flow of milk but also improve quality and impart to the butter a beautiful golden color. A few acres will be very profitable. Stock Carrots are easily raised, yield enormous crops and can be stored the same as potatoes.

Mastodon. The heaviest cropping Carrot grown, yielding more tons to the acre than any other sort. The flesh is white, crisp and solid and very sweet in flavor. The roots are short and very heavy at the shoulder, rendering it easily harvested. An important feature is that they do not easily break in pulling or sorting. The roots frequently measure 15 to 20 inches in circumference, and 18 to 40 tons to the acre is not an extravagant statement as to yield. We urge farmers to try our Mastodon. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Victoria. A very large, rich Stock Carrot. There is only one best Stock Carrot, and we think our Mastodon is that carrot, yet many prefer a yellow carrot. We can say there is no yellow carrot which can approach the Victoria in size, yield and feeding qualities. It is the largest and best yellow carrot known. The roots are remarkably fine, very symmetrical and of excellent quality, possessing high feeding properties. It is a heavy cropper on all soils, but is especially adapted for rich, strong land. It grows nearly half as much weight again per acre as the ordinary varieties, and as the roots grow more above the ground it is easier to gather the crop. This grand variety is sure to suit every one who grows it. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

CULTURE.—The Sweet or Sugar varieties, being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted before May, or until the ground has become warm; for a succession continue planting every 2 weeks, until the middle of July, on well manured ground, in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering about half an inch, and thin out to 3 plants to the hill. The extra early varieties can be planted 18 inches in the row and two and one-half feet between the rows. Use the early varieties for the first 2 or 3 sowings, then the medium, and at last the late ones. Plant 6 kernels to the hill, hoe frequently and thoroughly but cultivate shallow until the tassels appear.

Both market and private gardeners should not forget the important fact that Sweet Corn grown in the North is earlier and more hardy than the same varieties produced in the South. Nearly all of our varieties of Sweet Corn are from a week to ten days earlier than the same varieties produced elsewhere, meaning a great deal to the gardener whose ambition is to have his corn first on the market when the highest prices are being paid. This is equally as important with the private planter who grows corn for his own table, as it lengthens the season for all varieties. Our Sweet Corn is thoroughly tested before it is sent out.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

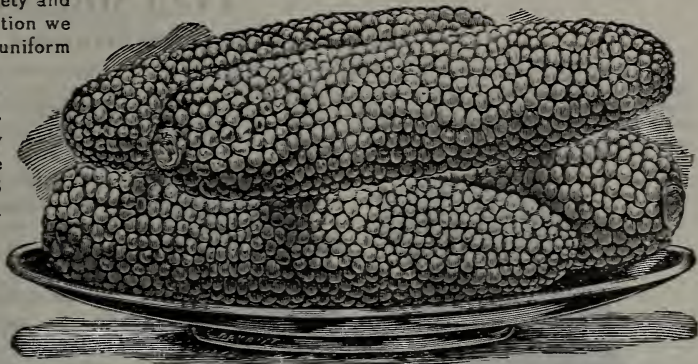
Golden Bantum. The hardiest Sweet Corn for the cool, Northern climate. It is also the best variety to plant late in summer. Extra early and extra hardy. Although the grain in the young, tender state is sweet and rich beyond comparison the dry seed is quite solid, permitting of the earliest planting. Planting can be made a week or 10 days earlier than with the shriveled seed of regular types. Even if planted at the same time, Golden Bantum is as early as the Gory and a much finer flavor. Is dwarf in growth, stalks averaging 4 feet in height. Ears are from 5 to 7 inches in length. What it lacks in size is fully made up in productiveness and quality. The small stalks can be grown closely together in the row and in good soil will produce 2 to 3 fine ears to the stalk. Golden Bantum is so named because the grain, when ready for use, is a rich creamy-yellow as it ripens. The ears are protected by a good, firm husk and are not liable to smut. Is especially recommended for Northern soil and climatic conditions. Our seed of this strain is carefully selected and Northern grown. **Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.**

Peep O'Day. The two points of this remarkable corn to which we wish to call particular attention are its extraordinary earliness and unparalleled sweetness, surpassing any other known variety in these particulars. So marked is its sweetness and delicacy of flavor that those who have been in the habit of planting several varieties to secure a succession, now plant Peep O'Day, arranging the plantings a few days apart so as to have this delicious corn for the home table throughout the entire season. The early varieties of Sweet Corn do not, as a rule, yield as heavily as the late sorts, but Peep O'Day not only surpasses in this desirable feature many of the early varieties, but the late varieties as well. It is wonderfully productive which is readily accounted for by the fact that the stalks bear from 2 to 5 ears and the growth being dwarf—about 4 feet—admits of very close planting. Market gardeners find this variety very profitable and as a sure crop it is also valuable to the farmer. **Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.**

Early Minnesota. A very popular variety and one of the best early sorts. By careful selection we have developed a stock which is remarkably uniform and in which all the good qualities, that are so popular with this variety, are intensified. The Early Minnesota Sweet Corn is especially desirable where seasons are short. Extremely productive. Very desirable for market, home and canning purposes. The ears bear from 8 to 10 rows of large, white grains. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.

Sweet Bantam. This variety resembles the Golden Bantam in a great many ways. It is extremely hardy. The grain in the young and tender state is exceptionally sweet and rich. The stalks are dwarf in size, generally growing about 4 feet in height, ears are larger than the Golden Bantam and the yield much heavier. This variety seems to possess

all the good qualities of the Golden Bantam and also combines the good qualities of the later varieties. We secured a small quantity of seed of this strain from our State Experiment Station this past season and can recommend it with the confidence that it will prove satisfactory to our customers. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.



Sweet Bantam

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

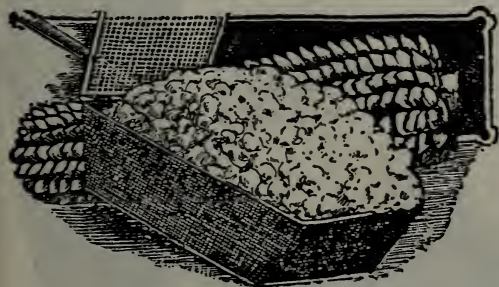
Early Evergreen. This Sweet Corn has fairly leaped into popularity and it is safe to say that there is more Early Evergreen Corn planted today for second early than any other second early varieties. It is the finest and the earliest of the large-eared intermediate varieties which will fill up the gap between the early and the late corns, being about a week to 10 days later than the early sorts and about two weeks earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. It produces large ears which are 12 to 14 rowed and in quality as good as those of its later namesake, but the shape and size of the grains are somewhat different. The ears measure 10 to 12 inches. In color the kernels are pure white, very sweet tender and palatable. It is a prolific variety and matures its ears from 60 to 70 days, depending on location and character of soil. On warm, sandy land the ears are ready in 60 days, while on heavy clay land the period of growth is longer. We recommend this variety to market gardeners as well as for use on the home table. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.

Crosby's Early. An early variety of fine quality. Ears are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 14 rowed or more, with short nearly square grains which are very white, sweet and tender. Plants about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The government reports that this strain is superior to any variety of Sweet Corn for canning purposes in the State of Minnesota. Very productive. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.

LATE VARIETIES.

Stowell's Evergreen. A standard, main crop variety. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Our stock is Northern grown and is also carefully selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the evergreen character of this best known of all late Sweet Corn. The ears are about 8 inches long, 16 to 20 rowed; stalks about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The kernels are of good size, long and slender, entirely free from glaze and flintiness. Stowell's Evergreen is not only a most popular Sweet Corn for marketing and home use but is also one of the best for canning. We are sure that our extra select stock of this variety will bring you good results. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.

Country Gentleman. The moment the teeth sink into this luscious, milky, tender corn you become a complete convert to it for it delights the most fastidious epicure. It retains its delicate flavor, even when quite old, for several days longer than the other corns. Ears average 8 to 9 inches in length; cob small; plump, pearly-white kernels of great depth fill the ear from end to end. It is very productive, producing 2, 3 and occasionally 4 ears to a stalk. This variety is often called "shoe peg," owing to the arrangement of the crowded kernels which are slender and deep. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet.



POP CORN.

White Rice. The best white variety. Bears from 2 to 4 ears on a stalk, and produces 1,500 to 2,000 pounds to the acre. Sure to grow, quick to mature and easy to harvest. Our White Rice Pop Corn should be planted in every garden, especially where there are children in the home to enjoy it during the long winter evenings which bring young people together for social amusement. The popping qualities of this corn are unsurpassed. Grains are of fine flavor, large, tender and snowy-white. Price, pkt. 5c. For larger quantity see Blue Sheet. If wanted by mail add 6 cents per pint and 12 cents per quart extra.

IMPORTANT. Beans, Peas and Corn we do not deliver free, but will do so if 6c per pt. and 12c per qt. is added to list prices. We pay postage on pkts., ozs., half pts. and quarter lbs.

CUCUMBERS.

One ounce will plant 50 hills; 2 to 3 pounds, in hills, for an acre.

CULTURE.—Cucumbers succeed best in rich, warm, loamy soil. As soon as the weather becomes warm and settled, plant in hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way, with 10 to 12 seeds in a hill; cover one-half inch deep. Air-slacked lime sprinkled on the plants every few days as soon as they are up will protect them from the striped beetle. When all danger from the insect is passed thin out the plants, leaving 3 or 4 of the strongest to each hill. The fruit should be picked when large enough, whether required for use or not, because if left to ripen on the vines it destroys their productiveness. In gathering for pickles, cut the stem instead of pulling the fruit off and be careful not to mar them.



Improved White Spine.

Improved White Spine. Cucumber perfection has been attained in the grand improvement in the White Spine family. It is an early, prolific and continuous producer of uniformly large and symmetrical fruits of an intensely rich, deep green color, faintly marked with light-yellowish shading towards the tip, with white spine. It runs very close to type, bearing practically no misshapen fruit or culls. It is the ideal for slicing; flesh being compact, fine grained, sparkling white and of most refreshing, crisp and delightful flavor. The vines are vigorous, quite healthy, mildew-proof, maintaining their fresh luxuriance and bearing from the earliest to the latest season. Either for home garden or market this variety is without a peer. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Chicago Pickling. A very small, oval, prickly variety, quite distinct from all others and considered one of the best sorts as it is very prolific, matures early and produces an immense number of desirable shaped pickles. It is the smallest of all varieties and should be pickled when young and tender. These cucumbers are grown exclusively for pickles. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Davis' Perfect. This variety excels all other sorts in point of beauty, quality and productiveness. It loads its vines exceedingly heavy. At least 25 per cent more fruit can be cut from the vines than from the ordinary kinds. Color, dark green; shape, nearly the same size from end to end. Color changes when ripening to a cream; when thoroughly ripe to a yellow. The Davis Perfect produces the smallest quantity of seed of any Cucumber grown, which makes it especially desirable for slicing or for sweet pickles. All up-to-date gardeners are growing this excellent variety. We are offering extra select seed and this is one of our best things in the vegetable line for this season, Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Improved Long Green. This fine Cucumber grows from 10 to 12 inches long and is of superior quality. It forms fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the short varieties. The young fruit is very largely used for pickling, and it is a standard variety for that purpose. Full-sized Cucumbers are in high favor for making the so-called sweet pickles. Vines strong growers, and the fruit is always produced in great abundance, making it one of the most productive varieties in cultivation. We offer a carefully selected strain uniformly long, of good form and with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Japanese Climbing. A distinct and valuable type, with strong vines throwing out numerous tendrils by which it may be trained upon a trellis, poles or fences, taking up less room in the garden and keeping the fruits up from the ground free from dirt, and insuring earlier ripening and a straight, handsome form in the large fruits. This sort grows quickly and does best in dry, warm weather. Cucumbers are from 12 to 16 inches in length. The skin is smooth, dark green, turning to brown and netted when ripe. Flesh pure white, crisp and of mild flavor. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

LEEK.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

CULTURE.—Sow early in the Spring in drills 1 inch deep and 1 foot apart. When 6 or 8 inches high transplant in rows 13 inches apart and 6 inches between the plants, as deep as possible to protect the blanching process.

Large American Flag. This vegetable belongs to the onion family. We offer a very superior strain of this popular variety. It is of quick, strong growth, producing long stems of uniform shape and size, averaging 2 inches through by 10 inches long, blanching beautifully white and of fine, mild flavor. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.



Improved Long Green.

CELERY.

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants; one-half pound will produce sufficient plants to plant an acre.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in cold frames or in the open ground in April. The seed should be covered very lightly and the earth pressed firmly down upon it. Keep the seed bed moist to insure quick germination and vigorous growth. When one inch high transplant two to three inches apart. By the last of June the plants should be ready for planting out. Previous to that time, clip the top leaves a couple of times, which will make them grow stocky. When ready for the field set plants six to eight inches apart in rows three to four feet apart, pressing the soil firmly about the roots. Cultivate frequently and water in dry weather. As fall approaches draw earth up to the plants, keeping the stalks well together, forming a close head. Earth up at intervals to their very tips. When well blanched it is ready for use. When desired for winter use it should not be bleached in the field. Dig a trench in a high and well drained place one foot wide and a few inches less than the height of the celery, set your plants close together and cover gradually with straw or hay and earth as the weather gets colder. On the top of the trench boards should be placed to allow the water to run off. Celery can also be stored in a dark, cool cellar or cold frame, just kept above freezing point, and it will gradually blanch so that it can be used throughout the winter. Care should be taken not to disturb the plants while they or the ground are wet. It takes about 42,000 plants, set in rows two feet apart, to plant an acre.

For full directions, how to grow Celery, get our Celery Book by W. R. Beattie. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.



Improved
White
Plume

Improved White Plume. A leader among the earlier sorts. Very easily cultivated; as easy as any ordinary vegetable. But little, if any, "banking-up" is necessary. Inner stalks and heart are pure white, crisp and of rich flavor. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Golden Self-blanching. Self-blanching and the most popular of the Celery family. With a very little earthing-up, even the outer ribs assume a beautiful golden-yellow, while the heart or outer stalks are deliciously tender, brittle and sweet. Price, pkt. 10c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Giant Pascal. Blanches early and quickly. Stalks very large, exceptionally thick, very large hearts, entirely stringless, solid, crisp and brittle, of rich nutty flavor and creamy-yellow color. Heart is golden-yellow. Vigorous grower and an excellent keeper. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Winter Queen. Robust, stocky growth, requires but little or no earthing-up, free from pith and string, blanches creamy-white, crisp, tender and sweet. Very hardy, keeping well into the late spring. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

CELERIAC or Turnip Rooted Celery.

CULTURE.—Grown mostly for its bulbous roots. Seeds are started and planted the same way as for Celery.

Giant Erfurt. A standard variety, producing turnip-shaped roots, which are very smooth and tender. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

EGG PLANT.

One ounce for 1,000 plants.

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds the first week in April. Protect the young plants from cold at night. Plant out June 1, 2½ feet apart.

Improved New York Spineless. The plants are of low, stocky, branching habit and absolutely free from spines. A very early and continuous producer of handsome purple fruit of the largest size and finest quality. Price, pkt. 10c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

ENDIVE.

One ounce for 100 feet of drill.

CULTURE.—Sow in the spring as soon as the ground is free from frost, and repeat to within sixty days of autumn frost. Drill in rows of two feet and thin the plants to eight inches apart. Cultivate same as Lettuce.

Green Curled. Standard sort for fall and winter use. Plants furnish an attractive and appetizing salad, especially when blanched; also used much for garnishing. If boiled it makes excellent "greens." Successive sowings furnish a supply almost the year round. Very rapidly growing in demand. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet.

White Curled. A very beautiful sort of which the leaves are very light colored, even the outer ones being nearly white. They are very crisp and tender. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

KALE or Borecole.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

CULTURE.—Of hardy character and succeeds on almost any soil. Sow in early spring when the oak is in full leaf. Drill in rows of two and one-half feet and thin to eight to ten inches. Largely used for supplying "greens" during fall, winter and spring.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. This plant is low and compact with large, bright, deep green curled leaves, cut and crimped so that the whole plant resembles a bunch of moss. Very hardy and not injured by frost. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

KOHL RABI.

One ounce is sufficient for 200 feet of drill.

Early White Vienna. Dwarf and early. Bulb handsome, firm, glossy white and tender. Leaves small and few of them. The best variety for home table use and an excellent market sort. Very popular for its most delicious flavor. Perfectly adapted for frame culture and forcing. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.



Early White Vienna.

LETTUCE, Head Varieties.

One ounce to 100 feet of drill will produce about 3,000 plants. Three pounds to an acre.

CULTURE.—Lettuce seed should be covered very shallow to secure germination, especially the blackseeded kinds, if sown under glass or in the house. If sown every 2 or 3 weeks until the middle of August it may be had in perfection the entire season. Lettuce likes a rich and rather moist soil. The rows should be about 12 inches apart and plants thinned from 8 to 10 inches apart for the heading varieties. The more rapid the growth the better the quality.

Big Boston. A grand, large Cabbage Lettuce. Whether grown in the open ground for summer and for fall use, or in frames for spring, or forced cool in greenhouses for winter use, it invariably gives both grower and user the utmost satisfaction, producing during all seasons, under ordinary favorable conditions, splendid large buttery-yellow heads, packed with thoroughly blanched leaves, crisp, tender, sweet and white, delighting both the palate and the eye. This variety makes a handsome plant, with but few outside leaves, and stands long before bolting to seed. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Hanson. In all respects one of the very best out-door varieties for both the professional and amateur gardener. Very hardy and will stand extremes of weather better, perhaps, than any other of the "crisp headed" sorts. The head which attains a large size, is hard, tender and crisp, with a blanched appearance in the center. It is wholly free from bitterness which makes it excellent for the table. Long after it has reached maturity it still remains in good condition for use. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**



Big Boston

Tenderheart. A grand, new, large early head Lettuce. Every plant uniformly perfect, about 10 inches across, and nearly all head with but few outside leaves. The large round heads are compactly formed of waxy cream colored heart leaves of splendid substance, of extra fine quality, tender, crisp, succulent and sweet; attractive and appetizing when served. Tenderheart is not only a very early and hardy Lettuce, but it stands early summer heat splendidly. Does not bolt to seed for two weeks after it is fully headed up. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

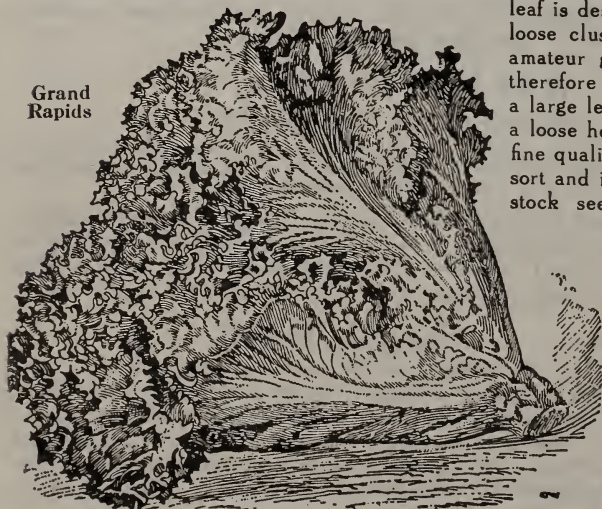
Paris White Cos. This Lettuce has a distinct upright habit and is considered by many to be the highest quality of all other Lettuces. The leaves fold in of themselves and blanch quickly. It is large, crisp, tender and of fine flavor. Resists warm weather to remarkable extent. Paris White Cos Lettuce should be grown in every vegetable garden as it is thoroughly reliable, a strong grower and very productive. **Price, pkt. 5c; See Blue Sheet.**

Prizehead. A large, loose headed, thin leaved variety. The very large leaves are crimped, bright green, tinged on the edges with reddish brown, of superb flavor, crisp and hardy. Has the faculty of keeping its good qualities through the entire season. One of the best for family use. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

LETTUCE, Curled Varieties,

Black Seeded Simpson. One of the best varieties for sowing out of doors where a thin, exceedingly tender leaf is desired and for those markets which demand a very large, loose clustering sort of a light yellowish green color. For the amateur gardener who does not transplant nor thin his crop and therefore has no success with head lettuce, this is the best. It grows a large leaf of light yellowish green color, the inner leaves forming a loose head. The leaves are quite thin, very tender, crisp, and of fine quality. It withstands the summer heat as well as any other sort and is largely planted. Our strain is a very fine one; all our stock seed being saved each year from extra selected plants. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Grand Rapids



Grand Rapids. As a Lettuce for forcing there is no variety that produces such results as the Grand Rapids. It is a leaf lettuce; the leaves are very finely curled, and are of very handsome appearance. In habit, it is a strong grower, and will keep from wilting longer while exposed for sale than any other variety. It does not form heads, but makes large, compact bunches of light green leaves, decidedly crimped and blistered, and delicious in quality. One of the very best leaf lettuces for outdoor use. Our selected stock runs wonderfully even and true. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

MUSK MELONS, Green Fleshed Varieties.

One ounce for 60 hills; 2 to 3 pounds in hills for an acre.

CULTURE.—Melons require a light, rich soil. Old, well rotted manure in liberal quantity should be thoroughly mixed with the soil at each hill. Put 6 to 10 seeds in the hill and when danger from insects is past, leave 3 or 4 of the strongest plants only. This method insures a good stand of plants in spite of the bugs. If plants grow very rank, the tips of the leading shoots should be pinched off when about 3 feet long. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growing and ripening. Cultivate often but not deep.

Early Hackensack. This new, early variety is a selection or improvement of the old Hackensack. Almost equal in size to the Hackensack and fully 10 days earlier. Melons weigh from 4 to 6 pounds each. The skin is green, heavily ribbed and thickly netted; flesh light green, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is a luxuriant grower and exceedingly productive. Several years thorough trial has proven it to be the best as well as the earliest of all large Melons. It is reliable, healthy and vigorous. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**



Jenny Lind.

Jenny Lind. The earliest of the small sized Melons and is unexcelled in eating qualities. It is a great favorite with both private and market gardeners. The rind being thick prevents it from "breaking down" easily in shipping, and yet it retains the flattened ends, which by many is considered as giving good appearance and also permits compact placing in basket or crates. These Melons are rather small in size, quite flattened in form, heavily ribbed and netted, flesh light green and the sweetest of its class. Very productive, bears for a long time and is a sure cropper. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Netted Gem. One of the earliest and best small, or basket Melons. Oval in shape, uniform in size; the skin is green, turning to a peculiar gray color when the Melon is fit for shipping, and when ripe, has a silver-colored netting which is lace-like in appearance. Flesh light green in color, thick and meaty, so sweet and delicious that it can be eaten close to the rind. Has a small seed cavity and the portion of flesh immediately around it is slightly tinged with yellow. Weight about 1½ pounds and very solid and firm. Exceedingly productive. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

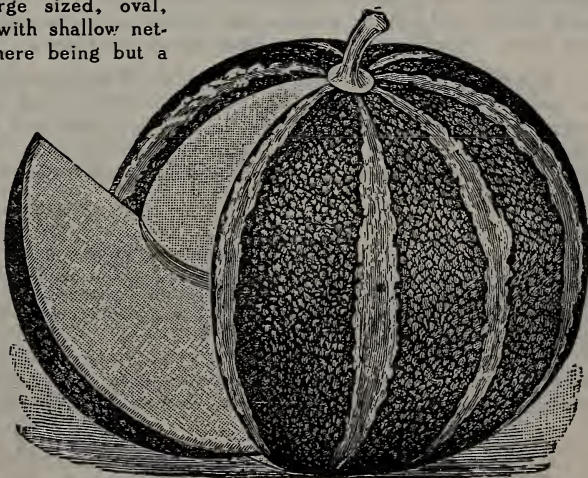
Rocky Ford. This variety has proven to be one of the most valuable of the Musk Melon family. Its size, shape and quality exactly suit the epicure. It somewhat resembles the Netted Gem but is more oval in shape. Melons average about 5 inches in length. The vines are exceedingly healthy and vigorous, bearing an enormous quantity of fruit during the entire season. The color of the skin is of rich greenish-gold; the netting is prominent and light color; very attractive in appearance. The flesh is very deep, ripening clear to the rind, very solid, yet thoroughly melting, and has an exceptionally small seed cavity. It is very sweet and delicious in flavor. Our seed is carefully selected and can be depended upon to produce satisfactory results. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Montreal Market. A very large fruited variety of superior quality. Nearly round in form, slightly flattened at the ends with very large, heavy ribs. Dark green skin, thickly covered with heavy netting. Flesh is two inches thick, light green and delicious. The finest variety for the home garden and handsomest of Musk Melons for exhibition purposes. The vines are thrifty in growth, very prolific, and fruit matures extremely early and are always of superb quality. These are the melons that are grown so extensively on the island of Montreal and command such high prices on the Eastern markets. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

MUSK MELONS, Red Fleshed Varieties.

Osage or Miller's Cream. Fruit medium to large sized, oval, slightly ribbed; dark green in color; covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit. A favorite variety for the later markets, as there is always a considerable demand for it from the restaurants and hotels, where its excellent qualities are highly appreciated. We give particular attention to our strain of this variety and special care has been exercised to increase the thickness of the flesh and to develop the rich deep color and fine quality. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Emerald Gem. One of the sweetest of Musk Melons. The skin is smooth and of deep emerald color. Flesh is very thick, solid and of delicate salmon color. The vines bear early and are very prolific. For the home garden this variety is the very best on account of its superb quality. It is not a good shipper, owing to its thin rind. This splendid variety has steadily grown in popular favor and leads all other kinds on account of its sweetness and convenient size. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**



Emerald Gem.



Paul Rose or Petosky

Paul Rose or Petosky. An extra good keeping and shipping salmon fleshed melon. It is a cross between the Osage and Netted Gem, and combines the sweetness of the former with the fine netting of the latter. It is a magnificent melon for shipping; is a long keeper, and has an unusually small seed cavity; is very firm, of delicious quality; a melon that sells readily at a fancy price. Ripens about 10 days earlier than the Osage. The fruits are nearly round or slightly oval, ribbed and heavily netted, of light green or faint golden hue when fully ripe. The average length is 5 inches; the average weight is 1½ pounds. The flesh is thick, of rich deep orange color and ripens down close to the rind. It is, indeed, one of the most delicious, richest melons offered. You can bank on this variety. It will surely please you. Our seed is specially grown for us by a grower of these melons and is the best type of the genuine Paul Rose. It is pronounced a very superior strain by all up-to-date melon growers. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

WATERMELONS

One ounce for 30 hills; 4 to 5 pounds in hills for an acre. Culture, same as Musk Melons.

Cole's Early. The finest Watermelon for the family garden. People, particularly in our Northern states, can now enjoy, from the beginning to the close of the season, most delicious Watermelons, for this variety is not only the earliest in cultivation, but it continues to bear throughout the season. Its flesh is beautiful bright-red, crisp and of delicate texture, granulated, cool and sparkling. Flavor lusciously sweet and refreshing. Melons are not large, seldom over 14 inches in length by 12 inches in diameter, but what they lack in size is more than made up in number and solidity. The heart is large, very few seeds, all solid flesh, the quality of which is sustained clear to the rind. Can be grown successfully over a larger latitude than any other variety. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Fordhook Early. Medium in size. Most excellent Watermelon in cultivation. These fruits are of good size, rather short and blocky in form, with large diameter. Skin dark green, occasionally with stripes of lighter green. Flesh bright red, crisp, sweet and splendid quality. Rind quite thin, but the skin is tough, making it an excellent shipping variety. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Sweetheart. Ripens early. Fruit is large, heavy, of oval or round form; skin very pale green with distinct netted lines of a slightly darker shade. The solid flesh is a deep rich red, crisp and meltingly delicious. Its excellent quality has made it a leading variety everywhere. Very productive. Remains in condition for use longer than any other variety. A very handsome Watermelon and a notably sweet hearted sort, a good shipper and just the kind for both market and home use. Our strain will be found very uniform in shape, size and color. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Kleckley's Sweet. The sweetest of all Watermelons and has become immensely popular for home use. Fruits are oblong in form, dark green skin, very thin rind. Flesh bright scarlet, with broad, solid heart and the white seeds are placed close to the rind. Flesh very crispy, sugary and melting to the highest degree and entirely free from stringiness. Melons average 18 to 20 inches in length by 10 to 12 inches in diameter, of handsome appearance and of superior quality. Ripens quite early and is a good shipper. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

CITRON.

One ounce for 30 hills; 4 to 5 pounds in hills for an acre.

CULTURE.—Same as Musk Melons. Nice for preserves and largely used for this purpose. The vine and fruit are quite similar to watermelon and they are easily grown on any soil. A novelty much appreciated in many sections of the country and especially so during seasons when apples are scarce or high in price. The flesh is white, solid throughout and of fine quality for making pies, sauce, preserves, etc., closely resembling apples in flavor. They keep nice and fresh all winter, so that they can be used at any time. The Citron is also good for feeding stock.

Red Seeded. Excellent for preserving; round, green and smooth, striped and marbled with light green; flesh white and solid. Makes beautiful, nearly transparent preserves of unsurpassed flavor; superior to the ordinary preserving Citron in quality. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

MUSTARD.

White London. The leaves are generally used while quite young in salads and for garnishing. Successive sowings furnish a continuous supply. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.



Cole's Early.

ONION SEED.

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 5 or 6 pounds in drills for an acre.

CULTURE.—The best soil for Onions is that which has been under steady cultivation for at least 3 years. A strong, deep, rich loamy soil is most suitable for this crop. The ground should be heavily dressed with well rotted barnyard manure and plowed a moderate depth in fall and thoroughly pulverized in the spring, making the soil fine and loose. Sow the seed early in the spring about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in rows 14 to 15 inches apart, cover with fine soil and press down firm. As soon as the plants begin to crowd thin out. Plants pulled at the second and third thinning may be used for the table. The plants should stand 3 to 4 inches apart. Give the Onions the first hoeing, just skimming the ground between the rows, as soon as they can be seen in the row. Hoe again in a few days, this time close to the plants, after which weeding must begin. This operation must be carefully and thoroughly done. The weeder must work on his knees, stirring the earth around the plants, in order to destroy any weeds that have just started. In 10 days or 2 weeks they will require another hoeing and weeding similar to the last and 2 weeks later give them still another hoeing and weeding as it is much easier to handle the crop in the fall when entirely free from weeds.

White Welsh. A very hardy, perennial variety of onion, used only for extra early, spring, green bunching onions or scallions, ready for pulling about time ordinary sets are planted. Sow seed thinly in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Perfectly hardy and requires no mulching. Seed may be sown in the late summer or early fall months for early spring onions. They do not make much bottom as they are distinctly a bunch variety, very mild and delicate in flavor. Price, pkt. 10c. See Blue Sheet.

Extra Early White Barletta. This is a new, distinct variety, the very earliest onion in cultivation. At maturity the tops die down directly to the bulbs, leaving the neatest and handsomest little bulbs imaginable. They are of pure paper-white color, very mild and delicate in flavor; $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thickness. For table use and pickling it is very valuable. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet.

Southport White Globe. White globe onions command the highest prices when they are true globe-shaped like ours. Have a thin, delicate, pure white skin; flesh, crisp, fine grained, snowy-white in color and very mild in flavor. Bulbs should be stored in

a cool, dark loft or shed to dry as soon as ripe enough to harvest. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

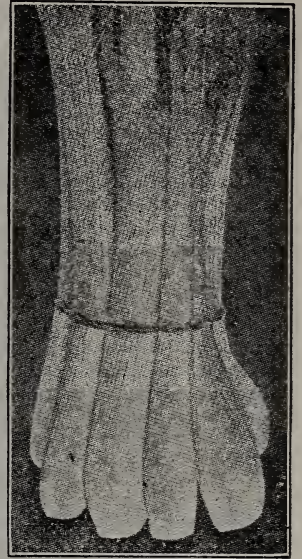
White Portugal or Silver Skin. For the family garden as well as for market; a most valuable and beautiful onion, being of a symmetrical globe-shape with a smooth satin-white skin, forming a perfect silver ball. Grows to medium size, averaging $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 inches in circumference, of mild and delicate flavor. Is a heavy cropper, yielding under good conditions 500 bushels per acre. Our strain of this seed is grown from picked thin-necked bulbs, which ripen so uniformly and cure so thoroughly that the onions keep nearly as well as the red or yellow varieties. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Southport Red Globe. The most handsome and richly colored of all red onions. It matures quite early and is large in size, measuring 3 to 4 inches in diameter, remarkably uniform and very productive. Plants are thin-necked, ripening down to a hard, solid ball; skin, deep red; flesh, fine grained. Excellent keeping qualities.

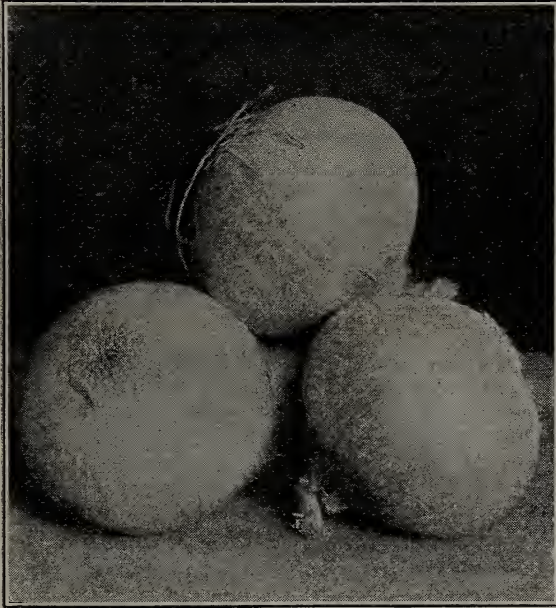
Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Red Wethersfield.

This is the most popular standard variety for the Northern states. Its keeping qualities make it easy to hold crops



White Welsh.

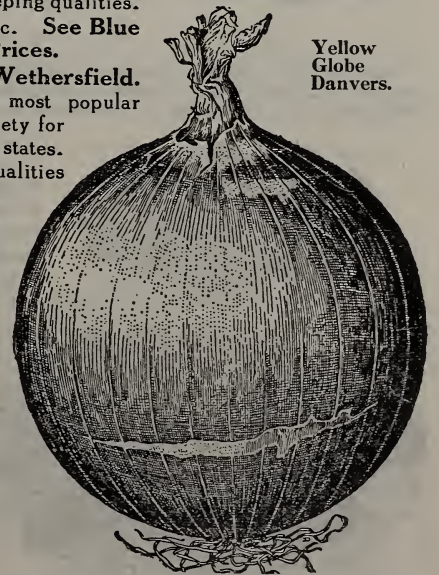


Southport White Globe.

for late winter markets. The outer skin is a deep, rich purplish-red, smooth and glossy; flesh, white, lightly tinged with purplish-rose. Nearly as mild in flavor as many varieties with skin of lighter coloring. There are many types of Red Wethersfield but we offer a strain vastly superior to stock usually sold by seedsmen. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Yellow Globe Danvers. An early, productive variety of medium size; skin, coppery yellow; flesh, solid, white and mild flavored. This is a good onion, both for home garden and for market, and ripens much more surely in moist locations than do other globe-shaped varieties and is earlier. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Southport Yellow Globe. A very large, handsome, globular-shaped yellow variety, very productive and of mild flavor. The outer skin is a beautiful pale yellow; the bulbs are a beautiful globe-shape and good keepers. Sells readily in all markets. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.



Yellow
Globe
Danvers.

Prizetaker. This is the large, pale yellow onion that is so generally offered in the fruit stores and markets in the fall. It attains its phenomenal size under exactly the same conditions necessary to the cultivation of other sorts. It yields an abundant supply of young plants for early use in salads, etc., and may be used continuously throughout the season. When matured in the fall the bulb is solid and heavy, almost round and without neck. The flesh is crisp, white and of excellent quality. A crop grown under ordinary conditions will produce bulbs 14 inches around. Owing to its size the yield is sometimes prodigious, frequently producing from 500 to 1,000 bushels per acre and weighing over 3 pounds each where good soil and culture are given them. They bottom well, are free from thick necks, and have produced more bushels of marketable onions to the acre than any other variety. In the markets they attract much attention and sell readily at good prices. Our stock is true American grown seed, being far superior to the imported seed which is offered at a considerably less price. Its striking size, handsome appearance, recommend it for fairs, etc. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Southport Red Globe.



ONION SETS.

While it is a well known fact that it is cheaper to raise onions directly from seed it is also true that the planting of Onion Sets is rapidly increasing. Most gardeners now favor them owing to the fact that they will produce bunch onions to pull early in the spring; also a large onion, ready for market from 4 to 6 weeks earlier than can be had by sowing the seed, the product of the set being the same as that obtained by sowing seed, enabling the grower to sell his entire crop earlier in the season, at which time prices are usually higher than when the bulk of the crop reaches the market. It also permits the sowing of another crop on the land the same year. Onion Sets also produce good, green onions on most any soil in half the time it takes to raise them from seed. Plant Bottom Onion Sets for first green onions for table use. It takes 10 bushels to plant an acre. Plant in rows 1 foot apart and 3 or 4 inches between them in the row if large onions are wanted, and 1 inch apart if only for green onions. A quart or two is sufficient for a small family. We give 32 pounds to the bushel.

Notice.—Prices on Onion Sets are subject to market changes. Prices named are those existing at time of publication.

STANDARD VARIETIES

If larger quantities are wanted, write for special prices.



Red Bottom - - - -
Yellow Bottom - - - -
White Bottom - - - -
White Multiplier - - - -

By Mail
Postpaid

By Express or Freight
at Your Expense

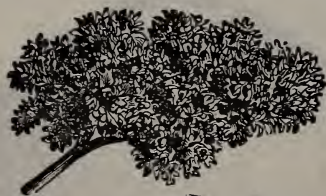
Pt.	Qt.	Pt.	Qt.	½ Pk.	Pk.	Bu.
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See Blue Sheet for Prices

White Multiplier. These are of a pure silvery-white color which runs up the stem. The flavor is very sweet and mild, superior to green onions from other sets. They are enormously productive, frequently producing as many as twenty onions in a single cluster from one bulb planted; of excellent quality and size for bunching.

PARSLEY.

CULTURE.—Thrives in a rich soil. The seeds germinate very slowly, 3 to 4 weeks generally elapsing before it makes its appearance; most satisfactory to start in hot bed. Sow early in spring half inch deep, previously soaking the seed for a few hours in tepid water. Thin plants to 4 inches apart when 3 inches high. It is principally used for flavoring soups, etc., and garnishing in its natural state. The moss curled and fine leaved varieties make excellent edging for flower gardens and are also fine for bouquets.



Champion Moss Curled. A very handsome variety of special value where used for flavoring, in sauces, dressing, etc., either when fresh or dried. It is of rapid, vigorous growth, forming very compact, ornamental plants, densely furnished with strong-stemmed graceful leaves, most beautifully crimped and curled, finely cut and of that bright green color so much desired when used for garnishing. The leaves are tender, usually rich and aromatic. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.



Champion Moss Curled

Hamburg or Turnip Rooted. The root is the edible portion of this variety and resembles a small parsnip both in color and shape. Flesh white, a little dry and having a flavor similar to celeriac. The foliage is practically the same as that of plain Parsley. Very hardy and should be cultivated like parsnip. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Fern Leaved. The finest curled variety and stands the winter if covered before frost. Beautiful in form and color, invaluable for garnishing purposes and table decoration. It is also suited for mixing with dwarf ornamental foliage plants in the flower garden. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

PARSNIP.

One ounce for 200 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds in drills for an acre.

CULTURE.—Requires rich, deep soil, especially for the long varieties. The Turnip or short varieties will grow well in shallow soil. Make the soil very fine, and plant the seed early as possible in the Spring in rows 18 inches apart, thinning plants to 3 to 5 inches in rows. These seeds should be planted shallow. To keep well in the ground over winter draw a little earth over the tops.

Hollow Crown. This variety is a big yielder and we recommend it for both garden and field planting. It is an improved sort, producing uniformly large, handsome roots of stocky form, very heavy at the shoulder, well rounded gradually tapering to the base, so that they are easily dug. If grown in proper soil, the roots will be smooth, free from wrinkles and side roots. The roots being hardy may remain in the ground all winter, or may be dug late in the fall and stored in sand or soil, so that they can be gotten at easily when the ground is frozen. Frost improves the quality. Flesh is white and of fine texture, free from core and stringiness, and especially fine flavored, cooking tender, sweet and rich, rendering it one of the finest vegetables for winter use. Very smooth and exceptionally fine quality. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

PEPPERS.

One ounce to 1,500 plants; 2 pounds for an acre.

CULTURE.—The culture of peppers is the same as for egg plant and the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure hoon into the surface soil when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the product and also improve the quality of the fruit.

Chinese Giant. This is the largest mild Red Pepper. Immensely productive for so large a Pepper, enormous in size and magnificent in appearance. The plants are vigorous in growth, and of stalky habit, seldom more than two feet in height. Well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits. The Peppers are of blocky form and of most brilliant scarlet. They grow 4 to 5 inches broad at the top and are of equal length, divided into 4 or more large ridges, and indented at the blossom end. All are uniformly of enormous size. The flesh is quite thick, very mild and remarkably sweet, without the least trace of fireiness. It makes an excellent salad. **Price, pkt. 10c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

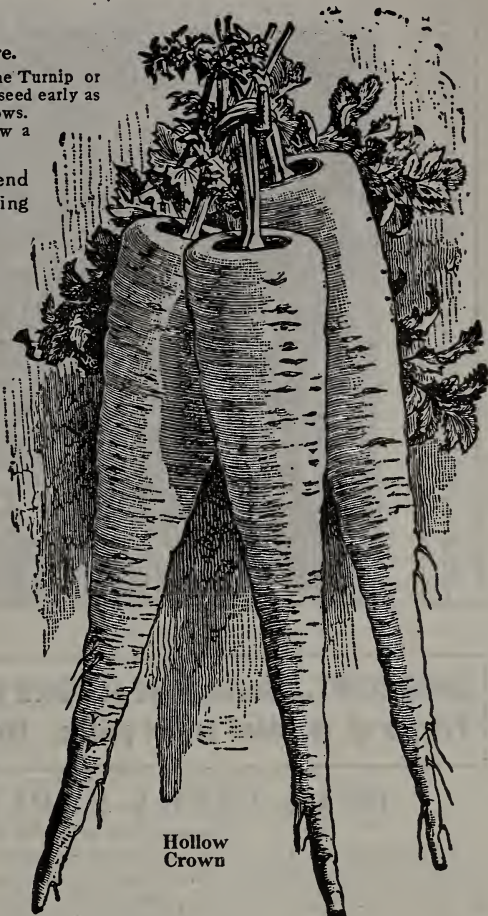
Chinese Giant



OKRA or GUMBO.

Six to eight seeds in a hill.

White Velvet. Its long pods of superior flavor and tenderness are used in soups, stews, etc. Pods round, smooth and of an attractive white, velvety appearance, very tender and choice quality. Plants dwarf and very productive. Sow at usual time for all tender vegetables in drills two inches deep. The pods should be picked while tender. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**



Hollow Crown

Large Bell or Bull Nose. This is one of the most popular and desirable sorts. Plant is vigorous, compact, very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. Fruit is large, cylindrical, very thick, mild flesh; fine for use in salads and pickles, color bright red when ripe. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Long Red Cayenne. Late variety; the pods are small, bright red color, cone-shaped, very pungent. This is an old time favorite and is used extensively for pickling when green as when ripe. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Red Chili. An early variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The bright, rich red pods are about 2 inches long and $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter at the base tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Include this in your order. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**



Extra White Velvet OKRA

OUR STOCK OF PEAS IS NORTHERN GROWN



EARLIEST, HARDEST, MOST PRODUCTIVE

First and Best

IMPORTANT. Beans, Peas and Corn we do not deliver free, but will do so if 6c per pt. and 12c per qt. is added to list prices. We pay postage on pkts., ozs., half pts. and quarter lbs.

PEAS, EXTRA EARLY ROUND SEEDED VARIETIES.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 2 to 3 bushels in drills for an acre.

CULTURE.—Peas may be grown in almost any good soil. The varieties having smooth seeds can be planted as soon as the ground is in condition to work in the spring. The young plants will stand considerable frost when well up. The distance between the rows and the seeds in the row depend upon the kinds grown. The tall varieties require the rows to be 2 to 3 feet apart, while the dwarf varieties may be planted 1 to 2 feet apart. When grown in the home garden, it is advisable to sow in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, the tall sorts require brush to run upon, which is stuck between the rows. Sow the peas in a trench 6 inches in depth, covering to a depth of 2 inches; as soon as sufficient growth has been made draw the earth about the vines. In this way a great deal more moisture is kept about the roots than if sown on a level and afterwards hilled up. It is best to sow plenty of seed in order to secure a good stand. To obtain a succession of peas for table use, successive plantings should be made every 2 weeks but not later than June 15th, as they will not mature in hot weather.

Alaska. The earliest, extra hardy, round pea on the market. Seed is smooth and of bluish-green color, which makes it a very popular variety with canners. It is also one of the most desirable first early market garden sorts. Height 2½ feet. Bears dark-green, perfectly shaped pods which are well filled with peas of good quality. Very uniform in ripening and an excellent yielder. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

First and Best. The earliest and most even strain of extra early peas in existence, maturing so well together that sometimes two pickings will secure the entire crop. The vines are vigorous and hardy, 2½ to 3 feet high, bearing 5 to 8 pods, each containing 6 to 7 medium sized, smooth peas of good quality. Seed is small sized, smooth and of yellowish-white color. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF WRINKLED VARIETIES.

American Wonder. A very fine, extra early, wrinkled variety. It is well suited for the private garden and quite productive. It is a cross between the well known Champion of England and the Little Gem, and has the merits of both. The vines are about 10 inches in height and bear a great abundance of good sized pods containing 5 to 8 large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas. This is the earliest of the dwarf, wrinkled varieties, nearly as early as the smooth sorts. The seed is medium sized, wrinkled and pale green, and the flavor and quality are unexcelled. We have taken great pains in selecting our stock and know it to be much better than that usually offered. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.



Nott's Excelsior.

Nott's Excelsior. Of all the dwarf peas this is the most popular. Almost as popular as the early, round, seeded varieties, only 2 or 3 days later, and surpass those sorts in quality. It grows about 15 inches high, requires no support, of vigorous constitution and wonderfully productive, in which respect it excels such sorts as American Wonder and Little Gem. It bears blunt pods about 3 inches long, containing 5 to 7 peas of good size, tender and sweet. The most desirable variety for household use and also much planted for market, because prolific, good quality and easily raised. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.



Thomas
Laxton.

Little Gem. This is one of the best, first early varieties for family use. Height 14 to 16 inches. The vines are of dwarf growth and produce an abundance of round, well-filled pods from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long. The peas are green, wrinkled, of sweet, delicious flavor and excellent quality. It remains fit for use longer than the American Wonder and Nott's Excelsior, and thought by many to be sweeter. A most desirable sort and unsurpassed for the home garden. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

EARLY WRINKLED VARIETIES.

Gradus. This wrinkled variety combines the finest quality with extreme earliness; is also very productive. It is hardy and can be planted fully as early as the smooth peas. The vines are from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in height, vigorous and healthy, very prolific and bears pods fully as large as Telephone, immense in size and uniformly well shaped, handsome and more attractive than those of the first earlier. The color of the shelled peas is a beautiful light green, retaining this color after being cooked. The quality and flavor are delicious, remaining sweet and tender for a long time. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Thomas Laxton. This is a comparatively new variety of large podded pea. An early wrinkled sort of great merit. The vine is from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and similar to that of Gradus, but darker in color, hardier and more productive. The pods are extra large and long, with square ends and uniformly well filled. The green peas are very large, delicious in flavor and cannot be surpassed by any other variety. The Thomas Laxton will mature nearly as early as any of the extra early smooth peas and we are certain that the earliness and productiveness of this excellent variety needs only to be known to make it one of the most popular sorts for the market or home garden. In appearance and quality it is certainly one of the best. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Advancer. A green wrinkled variety 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, with broad, long pods which are abundantly produced and filled to the ends with peas of the most delicious quality. This variety is used very extensively by market gardeners on account of its productiveness and the fine appearance of its pods. Its excellent qualities makes it very popular with home gardeners and canners. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Horsford's Market Garden. This variety is very popular for canning purposes. The vines run very uniform, of medium height and sturdy growth, producing many pods of medium size and always well filled. Pods contain from 5 to 7 sweet, dark green peas which retain well their color and sweetness after canning. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

LATE OR MAIN CROP VARIETIES.

Stratagem. This is one of the finest dwarf, wrinkled peas. In quality it is unsurpassed, the peas when cooked being one of most delicious sweetness. Vines grow 18 to 24 inches in height, require no branching up, and bears many very large pods packed with immense dark green peas. Very fine for both home and market gardeners. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Everbearing. A first-class pea for summer and autumn use. Vine stout, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Pods from 3 to 4 inches long, containing from 5 to 8 peas of rich flavor, very sweet and tender. If pods are picked as they mature and the season and soil are favorable, the plants will throw out branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are large and wrinkled and cook very quickly. Preferred by many to any other sort. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Telephone. The Telephone has become the leading pea with market gardeners whose trade appreciates fine appearance and high quality. The vines are vigorous, growing about 4 feet high, with large, coarse, light colored leaves and producing an abundance of very large pods filled with immense peas which are tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. It comes into use soon after the Little Gem and is one of the best sorts for either home or market. Notwithstanding the large amount of inferior and spurious stock which has been sold, no pea has attained greater popularity than this, thus showing that it has sterling merit. The stock we offer has been carefully selected and is very prolific. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Champion of England. Very productive and universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored peas. The vines are 4 to 5 feet in height, of vigorous growth, producing abundantly large pods of immense wrinkled peas that are noted for their tenderness and rich marrow-like flavor. From this wrinkled variety has sprung the whole race of green wrinkled peas. We consider the Champion of England equal in quality to any in cultivation and one of the best of its season, either for amateur or market gardener. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

White Marrowfat. Cultivated very extensively on account of the great quantities of pods which it produces and also for canning purposes. Vines grow $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet high and are of a strong, sturdy growth but the pods mature

quite late. The large, cylindrical, light colored pods are well filled with round, smooth, light yellow peas of inferior quality to most of the newer sorts. Popular because of its heavy yield and is therefore largely grown by gardeners and also sown as a field pea for stock. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

SUGAR PEAS.

Melting Sugar. There is a class of Peas little known in this country but much used abroad in which the sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough, inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden peas; they are used in the same way as snap or string beans. The best of these edible podded sorts is the Melting Sugar of which we offer a very fine strain. The pods are very large, extremely tender, finely flavored and are borne in great abundance on vines 4 to 5 feet high. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

PUMPKINS.

One ounce to 30 hills; 3 to 4 pounds for an acre.

CULTURE.—Pumpkins may be grown on any well-drained, warm soil, but this must be heavily manured. It is best to put the manure right into the hill. The hills of Pumpkin should be at least 8 feet apart each way, otherwise they may be planted the same as Squash. Pumpkins are usually a crop of secondary importance, and can easily be planted between the rows of Corn or under fruit trees. Not more than two plants should be allowed to grow in a hill.

Pumpkins are sold in the markets in large quantities every fall and are considered a very profitable crop. We want every one of our farmer friends, and that means all who receive this book, to plant some of our Pumpkins this year. Planted with corn two pounds will plant an acre. Include a few pounds with your order.

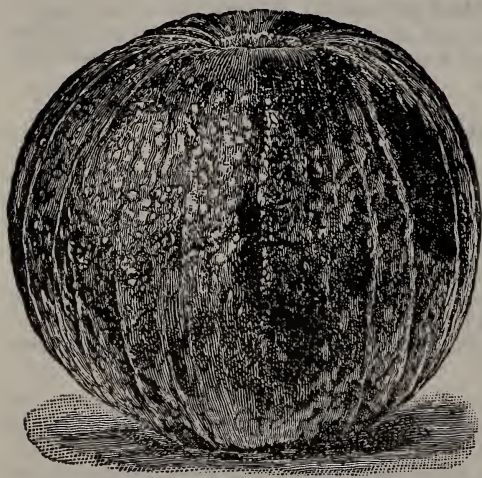
Calhoun. An extraordinary fine variety, heavy and solid, very productive. Color, creamy brown; flesh, deep salmon and fine grained; seed cavity is very small. The rind is thin. When cooked it is very yellow and makes pies of a rich color, sweet and of the finest quality. This is one of the very best varieties for general purposes. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Connecticut Field. The common field or cow Pumpkin. If you have any live stock to feed, it will pay you to put in a few acres of these. It is enormously productive, large, orange colored, hard shell. Fine variety. While it is usually grown for stock feeding it also makes good pies. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Small Sugar. This is the small, sweet Pumpkin that has made the New England States famous for their pumpkin pies, "like grandmother used to make." It is a very fine grained, most deliciously sweet-flavored Pumpkin, also a splendid keeper all through the winter. They average about 10 inches in diameter, of a round, flattened shape, deep orange-yellow color; extremely attractive while growing. Being also most prolific, succeeding splendidly in almost any location. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**



Calhoun



Winter Luxury

Winter Luxury. This is an improvement of the old well-known Sugar Pumpkin, and is admitted by all who have grown it to be one of the very best pie-pumpkins. It is small, about 9 or 10 inches in diameter, but enormously productive and an excellent winter keeper. Its shape is slightly oval. Its color, a beautiful deep orange-yellow with very close netting. The flesh is of deep golden color, sweet and very tender. We recommend this variety as one of the best pie-pumpkins. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field. The fruits are large, about 2 feet in diameter, round and flattened. The vines are strong, vigorous and very productive. A good keeper. Skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to rich cream color as it matures. Flesh yellow, thick and of extra fine quality. Very fine for pies and also grown extensively for stock. A most popular variety and sells readily on the market. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Mammoth Tours. Grows to an immense size, often weighs 100 pounds. Oblong in shape, the skin is green, flesh is of salmon color, seed of a peculiar shape. Good exhibition sort or for feeding stock in winter. If you have any live stock to feed it will pay you to put in a few acres of these. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

You run no risk in planting Cashman's Northern Grown "SEEDS OF QUALITY." Give us a chance to show YOU that "Quality Counts." We will treat you fair and square.

RADISH.

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 9 to 10 pounds in drills for an acre.

CULTURE.—Radishes are grown in every garden. They grow quickly and are among the first vegetables that can be had from the garden in the spring. Sow on rich, sandy soil as soon in the spring as it is fit to work, in drills 12 to 18 inches apart and thin out the plants to prevent crowding. Avoid using rank manure, and do not sow on ground where Radishes, Turnips or Cabbages were grown the year previous. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowings from one week to 10 days apart will keep up a supply. After the hot weather of summer begins it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties, as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the earlier sorts.

EARLY ROUND VARIETIES.

Scarlet Globe. This variety is by far the best for forcing, and also does well in open ground. The radishes grow globular in shape and are of a most brilliant scarlet-red color. Will stand considerable heat, therefore it is a quick forcer, and the quality is fine, being crisp and tender. Those who like the crisp little radishes that come so early will be much pleased with our Scarlet Globe. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Early Scarlet Turnip. This is a very popular and standard variety. It is especially fine for forcing and is also one of the best for the home garden, and largely used for early planting in open ground. Medium sized, small top, quick growth, bright scarlet color, and a robust grower. The flesh is crisp, brittle, and of mild, delicate flavor. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. One of the handsomest of turnip radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. It is but little later than Early Scarlet Turnip and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness and small tops are not the chief consideration. Roots slightly flattened on the under side; color very deep scarlet with a distinct white tip; flesh white and of the best quality. The stock we offer is exceptionally attractive in its splendid coloring. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Early Giant Crimson. A remarkable feature of this radish is that it will grow double the size of other round red forcing radishes and will remain solid, not showing the least sign of becoming hollow. This variety develops to 5 and 6 inches in circumference, weighing up to 1 ounce per bulb, or about 4 times the weight of similar sorts. The flesh remains sparkingly white, solid, crisp and juicy, and of the mildest flavor. The shape of the roots varies between round and almost oval, but the bright, deep crimson color of the skin remains quite constant. For both forcing and open ground culture it is most excellent. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Early White Turnip. A medium sized round variety, grown very extensively for summer use. Has a small top and pure white skin. The flesh is waxy, mild and crisp. While generally used for outdoor culture, this makes a good variety for forcing. It matures in about 30 days and remains fit for use a long time after reaching edible size. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

EARLY OLIVE-SHAPED VARIETY.

French Breakfast.

A great favorite and very fine for open ground or forcing. Of medium size, oblong shape,



Scarlet
Globe.

Icicle.

with small top; quick grower. Beautiful scarlet color shading to white. Very tender and mild. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

ANOTHER BOOST FOR OUR "SEEDS OF QUALITY."

Upman, No. Dak.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Gentlemen:—Have not had Tomato or Cabbage Seed to produce stronger plants than from your seeds since I came to North Dakota. The Clover Seed I purchased from you produced a good crop of hay this season, some of the stalks measuring 20 inches. Your seeds are all O. K.

Very respectfully,

W. E. EBERSOLE.

LONG VARIETIES.

Long Scarlet Short Top. The long, slender, handsome colored roots are most attractive in appearance. They are ready in about 25 days; crisp, brittle and of choice quality. They reach a length of 5 to 6 inches, growing partly out of the ground. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

White Icicle. A handsome, long, pure white, early radish. This novelty receives its name from the almost transparent whiteness of its root. Crisp and tender, retaining these qualities until the roots attain a large size. Their long, slender form and paper-white skin are most attractive when bunched for market. It is exceedingly adapted for forcing purposes or successive sowing in open ground. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Chartier. This American variety is one of the best for sowing outdoors. The roots are in good condition for the table very early and continue crisp and tender until they reach a diameter of about 1½ inches, thus affording good roots for a long time. This summer radish is long, cylindrical, gradually tapering to a point, of beautiful scarlet-rose color, shading into white at the tip. The flesh is white and of delicious flavor; resists drouth effectually. Chartier makes a fine appearance on the market. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

WINTER RADISHES.

The merits of Winter Radishes are little appreciated, probably because they are seldom grown and few people have knowledge of their worth. These radishes grow to large size and keep well for winter or spring use. Sow seed in the middle of June. Include some of these in your order.

Long Black Spanish. A leading winter variety and one of the hardiest and best keepers. Roots are cylindrical in shape, from 7 to 9 inches in length; skin blackish-brown, fine texture and firm white flesh. Those that prefer a long radish to a round sort should plant this excellent variety. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Round Black Spanish. Latest as well as the hardiest of radishes. Roots are round, sometimes top-shaped, 3 or 4 inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white, very compact and highly flavored. An extra good keeper, lasting till spring and retaining its flavor and firmness all winter. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

China Rose Winter. A handsome and distinct variety and one of the best for fall and winter use. The roots are cylindrical, 4 to 5 inches long by 2 inches in diameter, largest at bottom, tapering abruptly to small top, very smooth and of bright rose color. The flesh is white, firm and piquant. Keeps splendidly throughout autumn and winter. A very fine radish and a favorite with both market and private gardeners. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet.**

RHUBARB, or Pie Plant.

Rhubarb, also known as Pie Plant, is grown for its leaf stalks which are stewed and also used for pies and tarts. Immense quantities are now annually sold in all large markets. No home garden should be without it.

CULTURE.—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil and the richer this is and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep and thin out the plants to 6 inches apart. In the fall transplant into very highly manured and deeply stirred soil, setting them about 3 feet apart each way and give a dressing of coarse manure every spring. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. One ounce of seed will sow 75 ft. of row.

Linnaeus. A very early variety of rhubarb that is always in great demand. It is of excellent quality; large stemmed and tender; bright wine color. A standard sort and should be grown in every garden. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet.**

Victoria. This is an old and standard variety, one of the finest for cooking, also a good market sort. It is sometimes called wine plant. The stalks are large, thick, and of beautiful cherry-red color and comes into use a little later than Linnaeus. A splendid variety for family use. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet.**

OVER 100 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

Tracy, Minn.

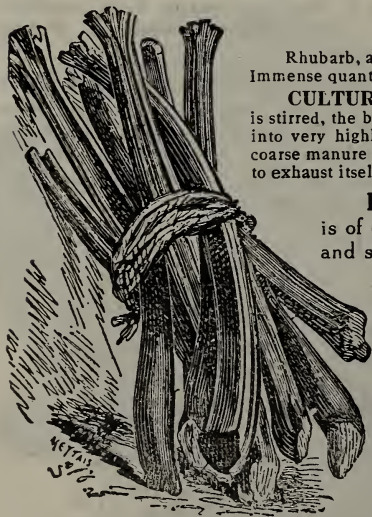
Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Gentlemen:—The Silver King Corn we purchased from you last spring certainly was successful and had splendid returns. Enclosed is a photograph of my field of Silver King. Some of it went 101 bushels and 60 pounds to the acre. This is the best corn we ever had.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM JEWELL.

Linnaeus.



ALL FOR
30
CENTS
Postpaid

SCHOOL BOYS' COLLECTION

Contains One Packet Each of the Following Eight Distinct Varieties:

BEEF, Early Red
CABBAGE, Early
CARROT, Early
CUCUMBER, For Pickling

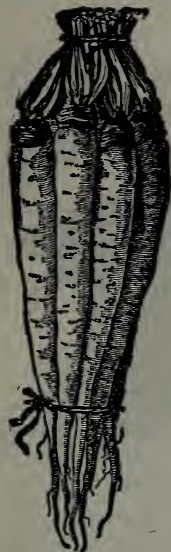
LETTUCE, Grand Rapids
ONION, Yellow Globe
RADISH, Early Round Red
TOMATO, Chalk's Early Jewel

ALL FOR
30
CENTS
Postpaid

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster.

One ounce to 75 feet of drill.

CULTURE.—This plant succeeds best in light, well-enriched, mellow soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided. Sow early in Spring in drills, quite deep, cover the seeds with fine soil 2 inches in depth, and when the plants are strong enough, thin out to 6 inches apart. The roots are perfectly hardy and may remain out all Winter, but should be dug early in Spring as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Frost does not injure the roots, but before the ground freezes a quantity for Winter use may be stored in a pit or in a very cool cellar.



Long White French

Long White French. This variety is most commonly cultivated and considered the best in flavor. The roots are long, white, smooth and when properly cooked form a good substitute for oysters, which they resemble very much in taste, making it one of the most nutritious and delicious of vegetables. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Grows uniformly to an extra large size, averaging fully double the size and weight of roots of the older sorts. The flavor is sweet and highly esteemed whether served boiled with butter or other suitable sauce, or sliced and fried, or used in soup. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

SPINACH.

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 pounds in drills for an acre.

CULTURE.—Spinach is best developed and most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil. Sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart and thin out to about 6 inches apart in the row when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, while young and tender. For early Spring use sow early in Autumn and protect the plants with light covering of leaves or straw, or plant as soon as the land can be worked in the Spring. Under favorable conditions the leaves may be large enough to eat in eight weeks.

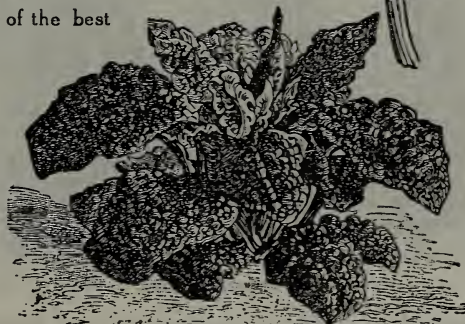
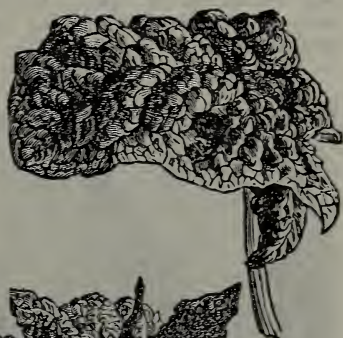
Round Thick Leaved. A desirable variety for early spring sowing. Grows rapidly, forming clusters of very large, slightly crumpled leaves of dark green color and good quality. Extensively used for market and home garden. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet.

Long Standing. An improved, round, seeded strain of excellent quality; quickly matures and remains in condition for use much longer than most sorts. Leaves smooth, very dark, rich green. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet.

Prickly Winter. This variety is very hardy and withstands severe weather especially well. The plant is very vigorous and yields a large quantity of medium sized leaves of rich green color. It is usually planted in the fall but is also well adapted for spring use. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Bloomdale or Savoy Leaved. The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. The plant is of upright growth, with thick, glossy, dark green leaves, pointed but quite broad, and crumpled or blistered like those of Savoy Cabbage. It is hardy and grows rapidly to a suitable size for use, running to seed quickly in warm weather. This variety is used almost exclusively by market gardeners. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet.

New Zealand. Entirely different from the true spinach in type and in that it thrives during hot weather and in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut through the entire summer. Plant 3 to 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. Germination of the seed can be hastened by soaking them in warm water 24 hours. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.



Bloomdale or Savoy Leaved.

FARM GARDEN COLLECTION

Contains One Packet Each of the Following Twenty-four Distinct Varieties:

BEEF,	-	Early Round Red
BEANS,	-	Early Yellow Wax
BEANS,	-	Late
CABBAGE,	-	Early
CABBAGE,	-	Late
CARROT,	-	Early
GALERY,	-	White Plume
CORN, Sweet,	-	Early or Late
CUCUMBER,	-	Slicing or Pickling
LETTUCE,	-	Big Boston
MUSK MELON,	-	Emerald Green
WATERMELON,	-	Fordhook Early

This Collection of Twenty-four
Large Size Packets for

\$1.00

Postpaid

Sufficient for a Family Garden.
Think of it.

NOTICE. To those who order one of our collections we give FREE one packet of our Famous Giant Trimardeau Pansies, the finest and most beautiful pansies in the world.

ONION,	-	Early White
ONION,	-	Large Red
PARSLEY,	-	Ghampion Moss Curled
PEAS,	-	Dwarf Early
PARSNIP,	-	Hollow Crown
PUMPKIN,	-	Large Cheese
RADISH,	-	Early Round Red
RADISH,	-	White Icicle
SQUASH,	-	Hubbard
SPINACH,	-	Thick Leaved
TOMATO,	-	Chalk's Early Jewel
TURNIP,	-	Purple Top White Globe

SQUASH, Summer Varieties.

One ounce for 50 hills; 3 to 4 pounds in hills for an acre.

Squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of all garden vegetables. The Summer varieties come to the table early in the season, while the Winter sorts can be had in perfection from August until the Summer varieties are again in condition. Few farmers appreciate the value of Winter Squash as food for stock. We think an acre of Squash, costing no more to cultivate and much less to harvest, will usually give as much food available for feeding stock as an acre of corn and we strongly urge our readers to try a "patch" for this purpose.

CULTURE.—Squash plants are tender and sensitive to cold, therefore, planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. Any good rich soil is adapted to the growing of Squash. The Summer varieties should be planted 4 to 6 feet apart each way and the Winter sorts 8 to 10, and 3 plants are sufficient for a hill. For those that desire very early Squashes, the seed can be planted in boxes, and transplanted. In gathering the Winter sorts care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the Squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay. Winter Squashes should be stored in a moderately warm, dry place and the temperature kept as even as possible.

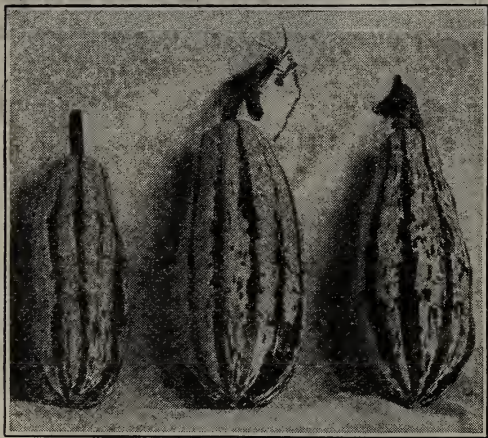
Early Summer Crookneck. The old standard sort; very productive and matures the bulk of its crop very early. When fully grown the fruits are about one foot long, with crooked neck and surface uniformly warty; color, bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Early White Bush Scalloped, Pattypan or Cymling. A very early variety with flat, creamy white skin. The fruits are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The vine is of bush growth and rather dwarf. Flesh is thick and of very fine quality. Will bear throughout the season if fruits are kept gathered. An excellent sort for the home garden for early use. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.



Early Summer Crookneck

SQUASH, Fall and Winter Varieties.



Sweet Potato Squash.

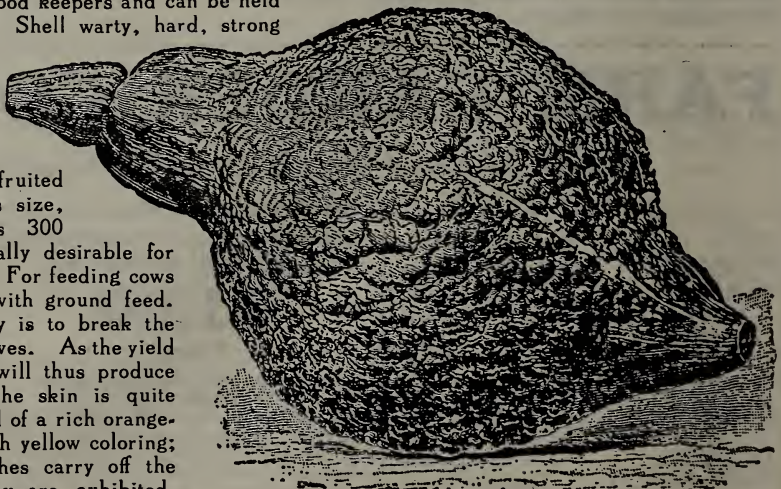
much earlier. They are exceptionally good keepers and can be held over in good condition for Spring use. Shell warty, hard, strong and of a beautiful orange-red color, except for a bit of olive-green on the blossom end, flesh deep orange, dry, fine grained and exceedingly well flavored. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet.

Mammoth Chilli. A very large fruited variety. It often attains an enormous size, reaching a weight of 200, sometimes 300 pounds and even more. It is especially desirable for stock feeding and exhibition purposes. For feeding cows it is best to cut them up, mixing them with ground feed. In feeding to swine, all that is necessary is to break the Squashes open and they will help themselves. As the yield per acre will run from 8 to 15 tons, it will thus produce a very cheap and nutritious feed. The skin is quite smooth, but with broad open netting and of a rich orange-yellow color. Flesh very thick, of a rich yellow coloring; fine grained and sweet. These Squashes carry off the prize at nearly every show where they are exhibited. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Sweet Potato Squash. A variety that is becoming very popular. It is a winter squash like the Hubbard. It has one outstanding feature that places it in a class by itself, that is quality. Should be planted in every garden. Price, pkt. 5c. For quantity see Blue Sheet.

Hubbard. This old and popular favorite is still one of the very best winter Squashes grown. The shell is hard, strong and dark green in color. Flesh bright orange-yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; keeps well through the winter, boils or bakes exceedingly dry and is esteemed by many to be as good when baked as sweet potato. The vines are strong, of luxuriant growth and very productive, yielding large, heavy Squashes, weighing from 10 to 15 pounds each. When properly stored it will keep from September to May. Our stock is carefully selected in regard to quality of the flesh and color of the shell. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Golden Hubbard. Vine vigorous and wonderfully productive. Fruits very uniform in size, weighing 6 to 8 pounds and in shape like the Hubbard, although in condition for use



Hubbard

TOMATO.

One ounce for 1,500 plants; quarter pound to transplant an acre.

CULTURE.—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not too rich soil and success depends largely upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hot beds from 6 to 8 weeks before they can be set out doors, when danger from frost is past; when the plants have 4 leaves transplant into shallow boxes or cold frames, setting them 4 to 5 inches apart; give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. When the plants are 6 to 10 inches high select the largest and most vigorous branch and pinch off all others except this one and the stem. Care should be taken in doing this and not pinch off the fruiting branches which are distinguished by buds forming on them very early. The vines should be tied to a trellis or to stakes as this improves the quality of the fruit.

Chalk's Early Jewel. The largest and smoothest of the extra early Tomatoes. Somewhat later, a week or ten days, than Earliana but a heavier cropper. The plants are of bushy, compact growth, heavily loaded with fruit.



Chalk's Early Jewel

The Tomatoes are of good size, very solid and almost round, color, bright scarlet, ripening to the stem without cracks or green core. Flesh thick, solid, excellent flavor, with few seeds. The skin is strong enough to make this a splendid shipping variety. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Earliana. This is an extremely early variety of Tomato, and produces large clusters of fair sized fruits which are very uniform both in size and shape. We have secured a strain that is considerably earlier and much superior to that usually sold as Spark's Earliana and we now offer carefully selected seed of most valuable first early sort. It is very similar in growth, but fruit is larger, smoother, more solid and of splendid quality. Both private and market gardeners should plant this excellent variety. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Stone. Fruit very large and deep; bright scarlet; smooth; ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm-fleshed, of the finest quality. The plants grow vigorously and are very productive;

the Tomatoes are heavy and thick-meated, making it an extremely valuable variety for family use and for canning purposes. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being larger, smoother, more uniform and better colored. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Crimson Cushon, or Beefsteak. Fruit very large, round and regular; bright scarlet color; flesh solid and of best quality; cells small and few in number. The plants are very productive. The fruit is of fine form and appearance, and will stand shipping well. An almost seedless "Beefsteak" Tomato, and as smooth as an apple. Price, pkt. 10c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Acme. Well known and generally cultivated, both for early and main crops. Plants are strong and of vigorous growth, very productive, the fruit of medium size, perfect form, round, slightly depressed at the ends and very smooth (never rough), color a glossy red with purplish tinge; ripens all over and through at the same time. Our seed is extra selected. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Golden Queen. A yellow variety of excellent quality. On the table the golden slices make a beautiful contrast with the red sorts. Fruit large and smooth, color a beautiful golden yellow, sometimes with a slight blush of red, as smooth and well shaped as the best of the red varieties and of superior flavor. Makes splendid preserves. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Perfection. An improved variety with red skin, producing large fruit until the close of the season. Invariably smooth and of handsome blood-red color. Some canners prefer it to all others, especially those who can the Tomatoes whole. It usually ripens 10 days ahead of the Stone. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Ponderosa. The largest fruited Tomato and it is also fine for slicing. It is of deep purple color, very solid, fairly smooth and considered of very good quality, especially by those who prefer a Tomato that is quite free from acid. The vine is vigorous and very productive. Ponderosa Tomato is more suitable for home use than for the market. The crowning merits of this variety are its delicious flavor and quality. Exceedingly savory and excellent when canned, very little boiling being required for it to thicken. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Dwarf Champion. A very popular dwarf Tomato. A great favorite on account of its dwarf habit and upright, tree-like growth, which permits of close planting. The vine growth is very compact, strong and stiff so that it needs almost no support at all to keep the fruits up from the ground. The fruits of



Dwarf Champion

Dwarf Champion are very similar to that of the Acme, the early main crop variety; medium large, color purplish-pink, very smooth and symmetrical, fine quality and very solid meated. Plants may be set as close as 30 inches apart each way. One of the most profitable Tomatoes to grow. It responds generously to well enriched soil. We cannot recommend this sort too highly for the home garden. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

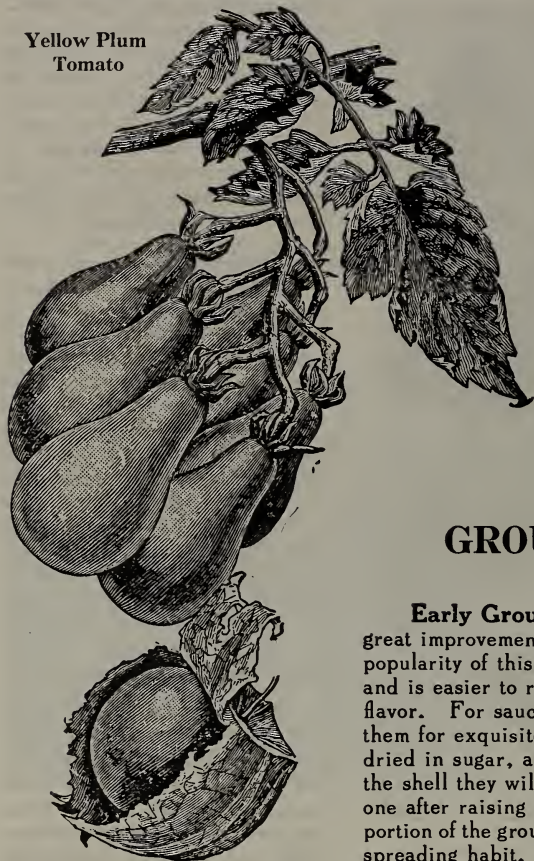
Yellow Plum Tomato. This variety is much esteemed for its use as preserves, fancy pickles, etc. The fruits are smooth skinned, plum shaped, growing in clusters; averaging two inches in length and one inch in diameter, of a bright lemon color, solid flesh and of excellent flavor. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Red Cherry Tomato. Fruits are of bright scarlet color, about half an inch in diameter, bears early and freely to frost. Very fine for pickling or preserving. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

GROUND CHERRY, or Husk Tomato.

(Physalis Pubescens)

Early Ground Cherry. Sometimes called Strawberry Tomato and is a great improvement on the wild Ground Cherry. Another year only adds to the popularity of this already popular little fruit. It grows well on almost any dry soil and is easier to raise than the Tomato, a very prolific bearer and of delicious flavor. For sauce they are superb, and for pies there is nothing that can equal them for exquisite flavor or taste. They also make delicious preserves, and when dried in sugar, are much better than raisins for cakes or puddings. If kept in the shell they will keep nicely through the winter, if stored in a cool place. No one after raising them once, will make garden without devoting at least a small portion of the ground to these little Early Ground Cherries. The plants are of low spreading habit, bearing yellow fruits one-half inch in diameter, surrounded by a husk. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Yellow Plum
Tomato

Early Ground Cherry

CITY GARDEN COLLECTION

Contains one packet each of the following fourteen distinct varieties:

Beans, - Early Yellow Wax
Beet, - - Early Round Red
Cabbage, - - - - Early
Carrot, - - - - - Early
Corn, Sweet, - Early or Late
Cucumber, - Imp. White Spine
Lettuce, - - Grand Rapids

**14 PACKETS
ONLY**

60c

Postpaid

Onion, - - - Red Globe
Parsnip, - - - Hollow Crown
Peas, - - - Early Dwarf
Radish, - Early Scarlet Turnip
Radish, - - - White Icicle
Tomato, - Chalk's Early Jewel
Turnip, - Early White Milan

TURNIPS.

One ounce to 150 feet of drill; 1 to 2 pounds per acre in drills.

The value of Turnips and Ruta Bagas for feeding stock in Fall and Winter is not fully appreciated, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We earnestly recommend that farmers increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will be remunerative. There are a great many varieties but our list comprises the best for the garden and farm.

CULTURE.—Turnips do best on new land. Sow early in April, in drills 15 to 24 inches and half an inch deep, or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. Thin out early to 6 or 8 inches in the row, keep free from weeds so that the young plants will not be checked in growth. Any overcrowding will result in rough and poorly flavored roots. It is important to get the Spring and Summer crop started very early so that the Turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and bitter. August sowings may be made for the Fall crop, at which season they grow best.



Purple Top White Globe.

Purple Top White Globe. A large, handsome, globe-shaped variety; white flesh, fine-grained, tender and sweet, surface color, white with purple top; a true table Turnip and one of the best; extensively grown and pitted for Fall and Winter, being a good keeper, and produces enormous crops. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Purple Top, Strap Leaved. The standard for this part of the country for late planting, and we sell large quantities of it every year. One of the best table and stock Turnips on the market, being fine grained and of mild flavor. Will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills, and will form good sized bulbs in 7 or 8 weeks. Rather flat and medium size. Color purple above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender. A good cropper and an excellent keeper. If you have never tried our strain of this popular Turnip we advise you to plant some of it this year. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Extra Early White Milan. An extra early variety. The bulb forms very rapidly making but few and very small leaves. It is eminently adapted for early Spring and Summer planting, and if sown at monthly intervals will furnish a continuous supply of the most tender and delicately flavored Turnips. The root is of medium size, very handsome, smooth and of a clear ivory-white both inside and out. The flesh is fine grained, tender and of mild, sweet flavor. It never becomes pithy or stringy. It will undoubtedly find a welcome in all gardens, as, in addition to the heavy crop assured by its adaptability for close planting, it will be found to be fit for use at least a week earlier than any other white variety in cultivation. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet.

Early Snowball. The finest white-fleshed, ball-shaped, early table Turnip; bulbs small, smooth and round, with white skin and sparkling white flesh, crisp, tender and sweet. It is a fitting companion to the yellow fleshed Golden Ball, equally as early, maturing in 6 weeks from sowing. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly. One of the most delicious of the Turnip family and is the finest yellow fleshed early table variety that we know of, forming a handsome, small, round bulb with deep yellow color while the table qualities are unsurpassed. Texture, fine grained and tender; flavor, sweet and rich. It is of quick growth and adapted for spring and summer or early autumn planting. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

TOBACCO.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed for plants early in spring in frames or seed beds. When the plants are large enough in June, set them out in highly manured soil in rows 3½ feet apart and 3 feet between the plants and give cultivation same as for corn. One ounce will sow a bed of 50 sq. yards.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. This Tobacco is best adapted to northern climatic conditions, as it is hardier, endures the cold and matures its crop earlier than any other variety. It is largely grown for fillers and is one of the best known varieties. Very productive. It is not generally known that tobacco can be successfully grown in the west and north, but our Connecticut Seed Leaf can be grown successfully anywhere in this territory. A year's supply of good smoking tobacco can be easily produced on a small plot of ground. Try it. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Comstock Spanish. It is an acknowledged fact by all tobacco experts that Comstock Spanish Tobacco is the equal, if not superior to many Cuban growths. Millions of pounds of this variety is grown annually. Our Comstock Spanish is superior to many of the Cuban grown sorts. This variety is mostly used for binders and wrappers; has large leaves of excellent quality, and more leaves on the stalk than the average tobacco. The average returns are from \$250 to \$400 per acre. Try it. Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.



Comstock Spanish.

The full worth of their money to all is the broad principle in which we always deal, and we refer to our reputation as evidence that we live up to the precept.

RUTA BAGA.

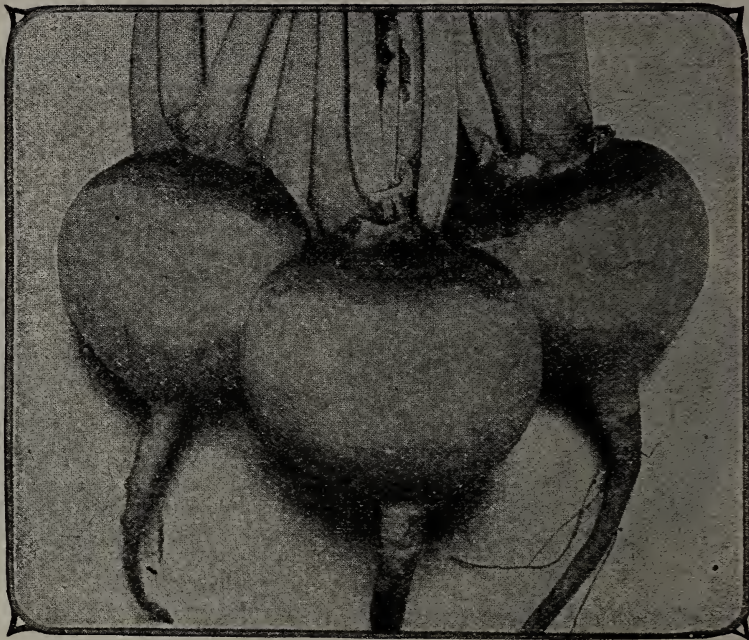
RUSSIAN OR SWEDISH TURNIP.

CULTURE.—Sow from the middle of June to the middle of July, in ground previously enriched with well rotted manure, in drills 15 to 24 inches apart and thin the young plants 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. When the roots are full grown and before hard freezing weather, pull them, cut off the tops and store in a root cellar or pit. Ruta Bagas are sometimes sown broadcast and left to take chances with the weeds but the crop is seldom a success, though occasionally on new clearings free from weed seeds, fair results are obtained.

American Purple Top or Long Island. A strain of Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality and excellent for table use and stock feeding. All in all we consider this one of the most desirable sorts. It has won its place by sheer merit. You are bound to like it. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Monarch or Tankard. This is a grand and distinct type of Ruta Baga and very popular in England, of tankard shape, with very small neck and tops; skin, purplish-crimson above ground and yellow beneath. On account of the size it attains it will yield several tons more to the acre than any other variety. Flesh is rich yellow, very solid, fine grained and sweet. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Large, White French, Sweet German, or Rock. Flesh white, hard and firm; a good keeper. One of the very best sorts on account of its productiveness and quality. This consideration should count strongly with stock growers, all of whom understand that quality of the feed regulates the quality of the product. Indeed, this variety is superior in richness, yield and quality, and is highly recommended for winter and spring use. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**



American Purple Top or Long Island.

HERB SEEDS, Sweet, Pot and Medicinal.

CULTURE.—Every garden should contain a few herbs as they are useful in many ways. They thrive best in a rich, mellow soil. Sow seed early in the spring in shallow drills 1 foot apart. When up 2 to 3 inches thin them out or transplant. They should be cut on a dry day just before coming into full bloom. Tie in bunches and hang up where they can dry quickly.

Anise. An annual herb cultivated principally for its seeds which have a fragrant, agreeable smell and pleasant taste; used medicinally for various purposes. The leaves are sometimes used for garnishing and flavoring. **Price, pkt. 5c;**

Borage. A hardy annual. Flowers excellent for bees. Leaves are used in salads. The flower spikes, when immersed in cooling drinks, give an agreeable flavor. **Price, pkt. 5c;**

Basil, Sweet. A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seeds and stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of clover and are used for flavoring soups, stews and highly seasoned dishes. **Price, pkt. 5c;**

Fennel. A hardy perennial. The leaves boiled are largely used in soup, fish sauces and are beautiful for garnishing. The seeds are sometimes used in confectionery and for flavoring liquors. **Price, pkt. 5c;**

Thyme. This herb is a perennial and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce; a tea is made from the leaves which in some cases will relieve nervous headache. Sow as late in the spring as the ground will permit. **Price, pkt. 5c;**

Lavender. (Spica). A perennial. An aromatic and useful medical herb, also used to perfume linens. It is not hardy and should be covered during the winter. **Price, pkt. 5c;**

Dill. An annual cultivated for its seed which has an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It is good for flatulence and colic in infants. The leaves are used in pickles and for flavoring soups and sauces. **Price, pkt. 5c. See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Caraway. Cultivated for its seed which is used for flavoring bread, cakes, meats, confectionery, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown early in August the plants will give a fair crop of seed the next season, but usually when sown in the spring will not seed until the next year. **Price, pkt. 5c;**

Sage. A hardy perennial possessing some medicinal properties but cultivated principally for use as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower and dry quickly in the shade. The plant is perfectly hardy, will survive the winter and make a still larger growth the second season. **Price, pkt. 5c;**

Savory. Summer. A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. **Price, pkt. 5c;**

Sweet Marjoran. An annual. The leaves are used green in summer and dried in winter for flavoring, dressing, etc. **Price, pkt. 5c;**

Choice Flower Seeds



OUR FLOWER SEED list has been carefully revised, some new kinds added, and all the inferior kinds cast out, so that there is nothing in the list but what is worthy of cultivation and will give satisfaction. Our aim is to offer only those that are best and surest to please, a condensed list of the leading kinds. No garden or lawn, whether large or small, is complete without a flower bed grown from our Garden "Seeds of Quality."

The soil best suited to flowers is a high, rich loam, which should be as fine and smooth as possible. Should the soil be heavy, mix with sand to lighten it. Do not plant when the ground is wet; cover each lot of seeds to a uniform depth, which should not be more than 4 to 6 times the diameter of the seed, press the soil firmly over the seed; plant in rows, so that the starting plants can be seen easily.

thin out the young plants to prevent crowding and keep entirely free from weeds. Cultural directions are given on the packets, and we urge purchasers to study them carefully.

Little Gem,
or Carpet of
Snow.



ALYSSUM.

Little Gem, or Carpet of Snow. A dwarf, very compact-growing variety, that, while only 6 inches in height, each plant will carpet a circle 20 to 30 inches in diameter. From early summer until late in autumn, the plants are a solid mass of snow-white flowers of delicious fragrance. Price, pkt. 5c;

AGERATUM.

Mixed Varieties. For strengthening the garden's color forces in blue, no annual is so good as the Ageratum. They grow well almost anywhere. The plants are neat, bushy and erect, with continual profuse clustering of pretty, bush-like flowers throughout the season. One of the best bedding and border plants. Sow seed in the house early in the season, or, later, outdoors, in a mellow seed-bed. Price, pkt. 5c.

ASTERS.

Giant Comet. This class is one of the handsomest of all the tall-growing kinds. The plants bear their immense flowers in great abundance. The flowers, with their long, twisted petals, strikingly resemble Japanese Chrysanthemums. They are of varied and beautiful colors and one of the most popular sorts, continuing in bloom till late in the season. Plants about two feet high. Price, mixed, pkt. 5c;

Victoria. None of the large-flowered Asters surpass this magnificent class. The plants, about 18 inches high, are strong growers and produce profusely the most beautiful imbricated flowers, perfectly double and globular in shape. The stems being long and strong, none are finer for cut flowers. The petals recurve to the edge of the flower instead of incurving to the center. Sure to give satisfaction. Price, Red, pkt. 10c; Blue, pkt. 10c; White, pkt. 10c; Purple, pkt. 10c; Mixed, pkt. 5c;

Hohenzollern. The new, early flowering ostrich feather Aster. This is without doubt the finest of all early flowering Asters. The plants grow tall and branching, bearing immense flowers measuring 4 to 5 inches in diameter. The flowers are of the finest and purest colors. The petals are of the open Comet type and unusually graceful. These Asters are extremely early, large and excellent for cut flowers. Price, mixed, pkt. 10c.



Giant
Comet
Aster.



Aquilegia.

colors of our Balsams are everywhere admired. The plants are tender and should be started in boxes indoors or in the open ground when danger from frost is past. Price, pkt. 5c;

AQUILEGIA.

Columbine.

No hardy plant grown from seed is more easily handled than the Columbine. Beautiful hardy perennial plants grow from one to three feet high, bearing countless numbers of exquisite blossoms. For planting in permanent borders, or naturalizing along the edges of woods or shrubbery, this old-fashioned favorite is one of the best of all hardy plants and very effectively adapted for cut flowers.

Aquilegia, Single. All colors, mixed, pkt. 5c;

Aquilegia, Double. All colors, mixed, pkt. 5c;

BALSAM.

Lady Slipper.

Finest Mixed.

One of the most beautiful of our annuals. Balsams have been so much improved by cultivation that, with good seed and proper care, a single flower is the exception rather than the rule. The extraordinary size, fine form, varied brilliant



Balsam.

CALLIOPSIS.

Finest Mixed. Showy and free-flowering annuals, blooming early and continuing until frost; quick in growth, bearing a profusion of bright colored flowers. Price, pkt. 5c.



Candytuft.

The fringed flowers make a brilliant display of attractive coloring in beds and borders, and are greatly prized for table decoration. One great merit of these Carnations is that they commence to bloom in about 12 weeks time from seed. Seed sown in the spring will produce plants that will flower from August until killed by severe frost, or seed may be sown during the summer months for winter plants. Price, finest mixed, pkt. 10c;

CANARY-BIRD VINE.

A beautiful climber with small curiously shaped, canary colored blossoms. Will bloom freely from July until killed by frost. Tender annual. Price, pkt. 5c;

CANDYTUFT.

Finest Mixed. Candytuft is one of our most highly prized hardy annuals, and no garden is complete without a large quantity of it. Considered indispensable for cutting and very effective in beds, masses or rockeries. Perfectly hardy, grows easily, and blooms all the time from July until frost. Plants are branching, about 15 inches high. Sow the seed thinly. Price, pkt. 5c;

CARNATIONS.

Giant Marguerite. Without exception these are the most abundant bloomers of all the Carnation varieties.



Giant Marguerite Carnation.

COBAEA.

Scandens. A fine annual climber, often growing 15 to 25 feet in a season. Has handsome foliage and large bell-shaped flowers of beautiful deep violet-blue. Seed should be started in the house. Place the seed edge down and keep the soil moist. Price, pkt. 5c.



Canterbury Bells.

CANTERBURY BELLS.

Campanula Medium.

Calycanthemum (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells). This is unquestionably the finest type of the old-fashioned and much prized garden plant. Produces beautiful single flowers 3 inches in length with saucers 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The plants form pyramids of bloom, bearing from 100 to 200 of these exquisite blossoms for weeks during the early summer. **Price**, mixed, all colors, pkt. 5c.

CENTAUREA.

Cyanus. (Cornflower). Is also known as "Blue Bottle," "Ragged Sailor," "Kaiser Blumen," and sometimes called "Bachelor Button." This is the flower seen in such great abundance in the fields of Europe. No illustration can depict the extremely graceful beauty of these early flowers. If seed is sown as soon as the ground is fit in the spring and the flowers picked so as to prevent the plant exhausting itself by seeding, it will furnish a profusion of bright colored flowers all summer. **Price**, mixed colors, pkt. 5c.

COCKSCOMB.

Ostrich Plumed. The most perfect Ostrich Plumed Cockscomb. The plants have a true pyramidal, branching growth, 2½ feet high, and the flower spikes vary in the most magnificent shades of colors range from the clearest yellow to the darkest of blood-red. Of great value for all decorative purposes, indoors as well as outdoors. Will bloom from July to November. **Price**, mixed, pkt. 5c.



Ostrich Plumed Cockscomb.

COSMOS.

Early Flowering Mixed. None of our autumn flowers are more prized than the Cosmos. The thrifty plants produce thousands of the most elegant blooms in pure white, pink and crimson shades. As a decorative garden plant its value is inestimable, while as cut flowers for home decorations, nothing is finer, especially as Cosmos are in bloom when other outdoor flowers are getting scarce. Plant the seed directly in the ground as soon as the settled spring weather comes, or you may start the plants early in a box in the house and transplant them. In the garden set the



Cosmos.

plants 1 foot to 18 inches apart. A most desirable, easy-growing annual, 3 to 4 feet high. **Price**, pkt. 5c;

DIANTHUS, or Pinks.

Fancy Mixed. This magnificent mixture contains the best of the double and single flowering annual pinks, and our novelties will produce the largest variety of colors as it embraces all the choicest sorts. **Price**, pkt. 5c;



Dianthus, or Pinks.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

California Poppy.

Choice Mixed. The state flower of California. A genius of the Poppy family and fully as valuable as the common Poppy for garden ornamentation since it blooms almost continually throughout the season. A very popular annual of easy culture; forming bushy plants about one foot



Eschscholtzia.

high; bearing large saucer-shaped flowers in profusion; very bright and showy. They are splendid for bedding, massing or ribbon work. Blooms profusely from spring sown seed. **Price**, pkt. 5c.



Double Hollyhocks.

plants in summer or as pot plants in the house in the winter. It is not generally known that Heliotrope may be raised from seed as easily as the Verbena. Price, pkt. 5c.

HOLLYHOCKS.

Chaters Double Mixed. The Chaters strain produces flowers which are densely double. The colors are innumerable ranging from pure white to darkest maroon, some are bright and others of the softest and most delicate shades and tints. The stalk averages about 4 feet in height but many are 6 to 8 feet high. These stalks are densely covered with blossoms as beautiful in texture and appearance as the Rose. The Hollyhock is always a stately and majestic plant, and is among the best of the old garden favorites. Price, pkt. 10c.



African Marigold.

DOLICHOS.

Hyacinth Bean.

Mixed. A splendid annual climber with hyacinth-like clusters of purple and white flowers which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed pods. Is of most rapid growth and stands summer heat well. Sow the seed in the garden in May. Price, pkt. 5c;

FOUR O'CLOCK.

Mirabilis.

Fine Mixed. These plants are large and each needs 3 or 4 feet of space each way for its best development. The flowers are funnel-shaped, open about 4 O'clock in the afternoon, remain open all night and generally perish before noon the next day. Four O'Clock is one of the most brilliant and showy annuals. When planted in beds or masses, their compact growth, rich glossy leaves, together with their profusion and diversity of bloom, present a gorgeous sight in the afternoon. Grows in any common garden soil. Sow the seed in open ground. Hardy annual; 2 feet high. Price, pkt. 5c;

HELICHRYSUM.

Strawflower.

Large Flowering, Double Mixed. Large, full double flowers of various colors, including pure white, yellow, pink, scarlet, crimson and purple. Desirable as dried specimens and for use in making winter bouquets. For this purpose blooms should be cut before they fully open and hung up to dry with the flowers downward, which stiffens the stem. They are of the easiest cultivation. Seed should be sown outdoors during April and May. Hardy annual; 1 to 3 feet high. Price, pkt. 5c.

HELIOTROPE.

Finest Mixed. The Heliotrope is a universal favorite on account of its delightful fragrance and long duration of bloom, flowering equally well as bedded



Heliotrope.

KOCHIA.

Burning Bush.

A highly ornamental annual of rapid growth which forms regular pyramids about 3 feet high, having a cypress-like appearance. The leaves are slender and of a light pea-green color until September, when they change to carmine and blood-red. Its bright autumn coloring has given it two other names, viz.: "Mexican Fire Plant" and "Burning Bush." The flowers are minute but countless. Sow indoors in April and sow in the open ground about May 1st. The plants do best in sunny exposure. Price, pkt. 5c.

MARIGOLD.

African, Double Mixed. The plant produces densely double flowers, 8 to 10 inches in circumference, and of the regularity and perfection of the Dahlia. The blossoms light the garden with a glitter of showy orange and lemon colored shades. A highly meritorious feature is the compact habit of the plants, with dense bushes about 3 feet high by 2 feet across. Price, pkt. 5c;



Dolichos, or Hyacinth Bean.

Mignonette.

**MIGNONETTE.**

Reseda.

Improved Large Flowering. There is no Mignonette which can equal this. Flowers are larger in every way than those of other sorts. The spikes are very dense, foliage distinct, being crinkly, while its odor is strong and most delicious. Plants grow in handsome bush form and the flower spikes are borne on stiff, wiry stems. We offer here the best variety of Mignonette for all purposes, either for pots or for the garden. Is an everbloomer, the flower lasting until late in the fall. Seed of this popular hardy annual can be sown at any time, and if successive sowings are made, its fragrant, modest colored flowers may be gathered outdoors until October or November. Sow in pots or boxes under glass in February or March, and thin or pot off the seedlings to make good plants for bedding in April. Sow outdoors in rows about April 1st, and at intervals of about 3 weeks till August, 1 or 2 rows at a time for succession. July sowing make good winter-flowering plants. **Price, pkt. 5c;**

MORNING GLORY.

Convolvulus.

Tall Mixed. The Morning Glory is undoubtedly one of the most magnificent of our summer climbing annuals; one of the most profuse flowering vines in cultivation; easy to cultivate and thrives well in almost any situation. The beauty and variety of its flowers are unsurpassed. If support is given the vines it makes a handsome, showy climber, suitable for covering windows, trellises,

old stumps, etc. Amateur gardeners may be assured of a fresh supply of bright colored, delicately tinted flowers. The variety we offer grows with the greatest vigor and luxuriance **Price, pkt. 5c;**

NASTURTIUMS.

A marvelous range of colors has been developed in this favorite flower, which for three or four months of the season makes a better display than almost any other plant. No other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of flowers for so long a time with the same small outlay of time and labor. The maximum of bloom is produced in thin soils, and never flags through the hottest weather. In soils too rich leaves predominate and the plants are apt to rot off in wet weather, especially if standing too close. Seeds sown in the open ground in the spring will produce plants that commence blooming during early summer and continue until frost.

Tall, or Climbing. The tall Nasturtiums are excellent climbers and unsurpassed for covering trellises, fences, arbors, piazzas, trailing from vases, over rockwork, etc. Nothing can equal the gorgeous effect produced by their marvelous quantities of bloom, borne in uninterrupted splendor from early summer until cut down by frost. Their ease of culture and rapidity of luxuriant growth, 4 to 6 feet high, render them worthy of great popularity. The seed pods can be gathered while green and tender for pickling. **Price, fancy mixed, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.**



Dwarf, or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums.



Tall, or Climbing Nasturtiums.

Dwarf, or Tom Thumb.

The Dwarf, or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums, growing as they do, about one foot in height

and very compactly, are universally used for beds, borders and massing, being very readily confined to any required space. They thrive under all conditions, and always make the most glorious displays of rich and brilliant flowers. **Price, finest mixed, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.**

NICOTIANA.

Most showy and profuse-flowering garden annuals, giving a continuous display of brilliant flowers through the summer and autumn; easily grown from seed, commencing to bloom in a few weeks from sowing, thriving in a sunny position in any good garden soil. The plants, of branching, bushy habit, 2 to 3 feet high, carry the flowers in clusters, the whole being literally ablaze with them, thousands being borne on a single plant during the season; the glorious effect in the garden is unsurpassable.

Affinis. The popular free-flowering variety; fragrant star-shaped white flowers; annual, 3 feet high. **Price, pkt. 5c.**

Sanderae. This beautiful hybrid Nicotiana forms bushy, very branching plants 2 feet high, the whole plant laden with flowers from the base to the summit—literally ablaze with handsome carmine-red colored, fragrant blossoms, thousands of which are produced on a single plant. A little smaller than Affinis and unlike it, being in full bloom during the day. **Price, pkt. 5c.**

NIGELLA.

Love in a Mist.

Finest Mixed. A popular old-fashioned flower; free-flowering; with finely-cut foliage surrounding the curious looking flowers and seed pods. A most easily grown annual from seed, doing well in any situation. Our mixture contains all the desirable varieties. **Price, pkt. 5c.**

LOBELIA.

Erinus Compacta.

Mixed Colors. Very charming little plants that bloom very quickly from seed and continue gay with flowers all through the season. For beds, edgings, baskets and pots, there is nothing prettier; their exceedingly clear, cherry colors and generous bloom make them welcome anywhere. Half hardy annual; usually about 6 inches high. **Price, pkt. 5c.**

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.

Mixed. These are desirable for many places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. Most varieties are good for 25 to 30 feet in a season, and the blossoms of some are quite striking and handsome. With all kinds the fruit is unique and ornamental, and often useful. The small, fancy Gourds are excellent toys for the children, while the larger ones may be used as dippers, sugar bowls, etc. **Price, pkt. 5c;**

PANSIES.

Pansies, ever beautiful, were never as much so as now, and it is doubtful if they will be improved upon. It is one of the most interesting classes of flowers grown, and for outdoor decoration or house culture but few plants are its equal. Pansies do best in very rich, moist soil and cool, moist atmosphere. A situation sheltered from high winds and exposed to the morning sun is most favorable and frequent sprinklings are advantageous. Seeds sown in April or May will produce blooming plants by the last of June, which will give an abundance of flowers throughout the remainder of the season. About the middle of August is the best time for starting Pansy seeds for early spring blossoming, as this allows the plants to go into winter in vigorous condition.



Giant Trimardeau Pansy.

GIANT TRIMARDEAU PANSIES.

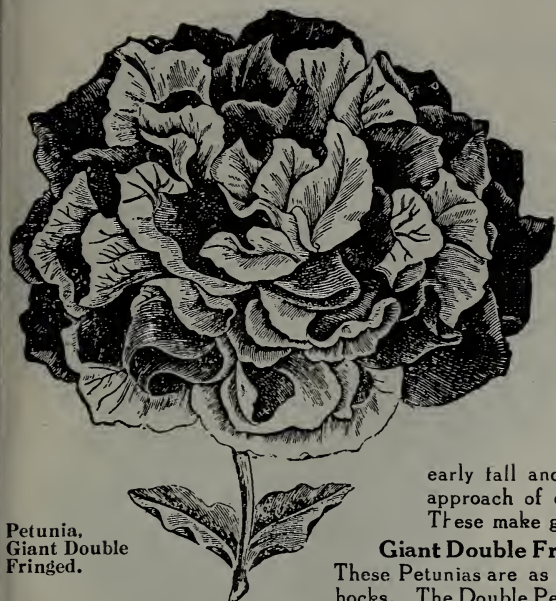
The most beautiful Pansies in the world. The largest flowering of all; plants of strong robust growth; flowers of enormous size and well adapted to the trying conditions of our climate.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Giant Adonis. Soft light blue. Price, pkt. 10c. | Giant King of the Blacks. Lustrous jet black. Price, pkt. 10c. |
| Giant Emperor William. Rich deep blue. Price, pkt. 10c. | Giant Snow Queen Pure white, small yellow eye. Price, pkt. 10c. |
| Giant Fire King. Crimson purple and golden yellow. Price, pkt. 10c. | Giant Prince Bismarck. Golden bronze. Price, pkt. 10c. |
| Giant Golden Queen. Pure rich yellow. Price, pkt. 10c. | Giant Striped. White, blue, violet and chocolate. Price, pkt. 10c. |
| Giant Prince Henry. Rich royal blue, very dark. Price, pkt. 10c. | Giant White. Pure white with purple eye. Price, pkt. 10c. |
| Giant Lord Beaconsfield. Deep purple violet, shading to white. Price, pkt. 10c. | Giant Yellow. Rich yellow with deep center. Price, pkt. 10c. |

Collection, containing 1 packet each of above, 12 sorts, the largest, most beautiful Pansies in cultivation. **Price, \$1.**

Trimardeau, Finest Mixed. All colors of the Giant Trimardeau varieties. **Price, pkt. 10c;**

Fancy Mixed. This mixture of Pansies, although not as rich in coloring or size as the Giant Trimardeau varieties, are of good size. The flowers, are borne on long stems. The plants are of the finest form with dark green foliage, while the flowers are brilliant and of charming colors. They flower in great profusion. **Price, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c; oz. \$1.00.**



Petunia,
Giant Double
Fringed.

Giant Double Fringed, Mixed.

These Petunias are as large as Hollyhocks. The Double Petunias are great favorites for pot culture in ordinary windows. It is well known that only a small portion of the double strain bear double flowers. The reason of this is the fact that the seed must be selected from the single flowers, the double ones not producing seed. The single flowers must be pollinated with pollen from double ones. This mixture, however, is notable for the rich colors and large size flowers which are beautifully striped, bloched, vained, margined, etc. Not all will come true, but a large portion of our strain will come double. Price, pkt. 25c.

Large Flowering Single, Mixed. A strain of incomparable beauty, size and luxuriance. Most of the flowers are exquisitely ruffled or fringed on the edges. Our mixture contains an excellent variety of rich and gorgeous colors, and lovely, delicate shades. The markings, veinings, blotches and stripings are the most grotesque. Price, pkt. 10c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

Large Flowering Mixed. The Phloxes are certainly among the most showy and easily managed of our hardy annuals. They are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon beds of contrasting colors. There are but few flowers so easily grown from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little expense and care. There are few desirable colors beyond their range, and, if given plenty of water, they will furnish a long supply of delicate flowers for cutting. For pot culture; as trailers, and as undergrowth for tall, bare-stemmed plants they are also valuable. For early plants the seed should be sown in boxes in the house and transplanted in open ground as soon as the weather will permit. In transplanting, set them about a foot apart; if planted too thickly they suffer from mildew. Cutting away the seed-pods make the plants more bushy and compact, and lengthens their blooming time. Our mixture of this grand summer-flowering annual is unsurpassed for its collection of the brightest of the large flowering species. Price, pkt. 5c;



Phlox Drummondii.

PETUNIAS.

Petunias are of the easiest culture and the freest bloomers of all our annuals. They rank with Asters, Phlox and Verbenas and are unsurpassed for beds and masses, borders, window-boxes, baskets and vases. They will grow in almost any soil and bloom profusely through long drouths, and will produce their handsome, sweet-scented flowers in their delicate and gorgeous colors from earliest summer until hard frost kills them off in the fall. The modern improved varieties are very choice, having been wonderfully brought up from the same species that were grown thirty years ago. There is no other flower that will produce such bright effects and retain freshness for so long a period. Plant in a warm, open, sunny place. Seeds may be sown directly in the open ground or the plants may be started in pots indoors for early results. The plants are tender and should not be trusted in the open until settled weather. Thin to 18 inches apart. When well started they grow almost as easily as weeds. Petunias are easily grown under glass in winter. The best method is to sow seeds in late summer or early fall and grow stock plants in pots, but old plants can be lifted on the approach of cold weather, cut back and taken inside for winter bloom. These make good house plants and will bloom all winter.



Petunia, Large Flowering.

Home Garden Collection

The following collection of Flower Seeds, we offer postpaid for 50 cents. This collection contains the Choicest Flower Seeds and it is what you will need for a beautiful garden of magnificent flowers throughout the season.

ASTERS,	Finest Mixed	MARIGOLD,	Mixed
AGERATUM,		MIGNONETTE,	
ALYSSUM,		NIGELLA,	
BALSAM,	Finest Mixed	POPPY,	Finest Mixed
CANDYTUFT,	Finest Mixed	PHLOX,	Finest Mixed
CONVOLVULUS,	Mixed	NASTURTIUM,	Finest Mixed
ESCSCHOLTZIA,		PANSIES,	Finest Mixed
		SWEET PEAS,	Finest Mixed

This is a Choice Selection and all for 60c, postpaid; think of it.

POPPIES.

The recent development of these old-fashioned flowers has brought them into great popularity. Before Tulips are fairly gone, our gardens begin to be gay with Poppies. A sandy loam suits Poppies best, and, as their strong tap-roots are difficult to transplant, it is well to sow seed where the plants are to bloom. Sowing made in fall and at intervals in spring, will provide a long succession of flowers. Sow thinly, covering lightly, as the seed is quite small; thin plants to stand a foot apart. The best plants are those grown from early sowings while the earth is cool and moist.

Shirley. This magnificent strain of Poppy affords during a long season flowers of the most charming delicate shades of colors imaginable. Some petals are crimped, some wavy. The flowers are exceedingly graceful and lend themselves readily to bouquets. If cut before the blooms are expanded they will keep fresh in water for several days. **Price, pkt. 10c;**

Oriental. For brilliancy of color there is nothing to equal these Oriental Poppies. The flowers often measuring over 6 inches in diameter, while the colors range from soft flesh and rose to the most dazzling scarlet and richest maroon purple. These Poppies are perfectly hardy, living through the winters with but little protection, increasing in size and beauty from year to year. **Price, pkt. 10c.**

Double Mixed. A dazzling mixture of beautiful double, giant-flowering Poppies of the richest and brighter colors, as well as the daintiest and softest tints. **Price, pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.**

Single Mixed. This mixture comprises all the leading, best single varieties. Will make a grand display. **Price, pkt. 5c;**



Poppies.

PORTULACA.

Sun Plant.

This charming little annual is unrivaled for brilliancy among plants of low growth. Will bloom abundantly all summer in a dry, hot location where most other plants would soon die. The flowers are of the richest colors and make a beautiful border. **Price, Single, mixed colors, pkt. 5c; Double, mixed colors, pkt. 10c.**



Portulaca.

long distance; planted thickly it soon forms a handsome screen or hedge. Very effective when grouped with Cannas, Dahlias or other tall growing plants. Easily grown from seed and make a rapid, vigorous growth in rich soil. **Price, pkt. 5c;**

SCHIZANTHUS.

Fine Mixed. An easily grown plant, bearing quantities of gay, butterfly-like flowers, beautifully marked and spotted, closely resembling some species of Orchids. For winter blooming in pots the Schizanthus is one of the most desirable of all flowers. In our strain the large flower spikes are decidedly superior in size of bloom and brilliancy of coloring. Hardy annual, about 20 inches high. **Price, pkt. 5c.**

RICINUS.

Castor Oil Plant.

Mixed. Picturesquely showy and imposing, the Ricinus gives to the garden magnificent semi-tropical effects. Grown as a specimen, it makes a perfect pyramid of gigantic leaves of glossy green, or bronzed metallic hue, long spikes of scarlet or of green, prickly fruit; a dozen plants in a large bed show a glorious mound of glistening colors and may be admired from a



Ricinus, or Castor Oil Plant.



Salpiglossis, or
Painted Tongue.

SALPIGLOSSIS

Painted Tongue

Large Flowering Mixed. Very showy bedding or border plants with richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers which are purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue or almost black, beautifully marbled and pencilled. Our strain is a notable improvement on the ordinary variety in that the plants are most compact in growth and the flowers are much larger in size and more richly colored and very singularly beautiful veinings of gold. These are the only flowers, to our knowledge, that show a glint of gold in their coloring. Sow seed in the house, and as they are rather delicate about being transplanted the young plants should be well hardened off or placed in small pots, so that no check may be experienced when set out in the garden. Price, pkt. 10c.

SALVIA

Scarlet Sage

Salvia is among the most brilliantly colored of garden flowers and extremely useful for bedding; also valuable for pot culture. Blooms are borne in long spikes well above the foliage and continue to flower for a long time; Start early indoors and transplant into light soil 1 to 2 feet apart. Tender perennials, but bloom the first season; height 2 to 3 feet.

Splendens. Gorgeous plants; with numerous spikes of intensely vivid scarlet flowers 10 to 12 inches in length. Continues to flower profusely all summer and fall. Of easy growth. The most popular Salvia in cultivation. Price, pkt. 10c;

SHASTA DAISY

Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum Maximum

This great, white California Daisy, is one of Mr. Luther Burbank's hybrids, bearing magnificent, pure white flowers averaging 4 inches in diameter on stems 1½ to 2 feet in length. The flowers remain fresh for two weeks or more after cutting. The petals are pure white; very useful for bouquets, are perfectly hardy and flower in great profusion. Price, pkt. 15c.



Snapdragon

SNAPDRAGON

Antirrhinum

Mixed. The Snapdragon is one of our finest perennials, flowering the first year as annuals. Its bright colored, curiously formed flowers always excite interest. Their rich spikes are beautiful for cutting, and keep fresh a long time. From seed sown in the open ground, plants will bloom in July and August. Price, pkt. 5c.

STOCKS

Large Flowering

Mixed.

From the general make-up of the great Stock family no desirable quality seems to have been omitted. The plants have good habit, fine leaves, beautiful and fragrant flowers in all refined colors, a long season of lavish bloom, vigor and adaptability to many conditions of culture. Such plants naturally have many uses; we find them unsurpassed for bedding, edgings, pot-culture, house or conservatory decoration and for cutting. To secure fine early flowers; sow under glass in March or April, transplanting the seedlings when an inch high into other pots or boxes, or into fine soil spread over some discarded hotbed. In showery May weather, transfer to garden beds of deep, rich soil, setting the plants about a foot apart. For later flowers; sowings may be made in the open ground in May. The blooms are very lasting. Average height 1 to 1½ feet. Price, pkt. 10c.



Salvia, or Scarlet Sage



Stocks



Selected Sweet Peas

There is no flower grown that is more admired by all than the Sweet Pea, with its dainty colors and delicate perfume. For bouquets, vases, corsage and buttonhole wear, they are invaluable. Through the skill of specialists it has become a much larger and lovelier flower than before it became so popular. The plants are more robust, dwarf, branching, and bloom more freely. For garden decoration it is now largely grown in clumps, and in separate colors. Our list includes most of the best kinds introduced to date and we recommend them unreservedly.

Culture. Early in spring make a trench about 4 inches deep in rich mellow soil, so arranged that no water can stand in it and plant the seed in the bottom, covering no more than 2 inches. Sweet Peas, particularly the white seeded sorts, are often a little difficult to start. If the soil is too dry they will remain a long time without germinating; if it is too wet and cold they will not sprout at all. In soils at all heavy, or composed largely of clay, put about 1 inch of sand in the bottom of the trench and sow the seed on this, covering with more sand. Cover the row with a board to shed the rain and protect the soil from the hot sun but remove this as soon as the young plants appear. When the plants are about 5 inches high gradually fill up the trench and furnish some support for the vines to run upon. Brush is really the only good support, and wire trellis should only be used when brush is not available. The rows of Sweet Peas should run from east to west to give them full exposure to the sun all day. The roots should not be allowed to become too dry. Water applied thoroughly about once a week is usually better than light sprinkling more frequently. Just as soon as the flowers appear, they must be picked every day carefully, and not allow a single one to go to seed, as this

would stop the further production of flowers. When the plants begin to bloom, an application of Nitrate of Soda dissolved in water at the rate of 1 ounce to 5 gallons (applied to the soil only) will aid materially in increasing the crop and also the size of the flowers. One pound of seed for 100 foot row.

America. Bright blood-red, striped or white.

Aurora. Flowers extra large, wings flaked and striped, bright orange-salmon on white ground.

Blanch Ferry. Pink and white.

Countess of Radnor. Delicate lavender.

Captain of the Blues. Standard purple, wings blue.

Emily Henderson. Large, pure white, early, profuse.

Firefly. Beautiful brilliant red.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kinyon. Grand deep primrose and yellow.

Katherine Tracy. Exquisite bright pink. A large, perfect flower, very profuse.

King Edward VII. Rich crimson-scarlet, very large.

Lovely. Deep rose, shading to pale pink, large and fine.

Navy Blue. Dark indigo blue and violet.

Othello. Splendid large dark brown, chocolate red.

Price, any one of the above 13 varieties, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Quality Count's Mixture. Comprising the finest Eckford's and other new, choice, large flowering varieties.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Eckford's Mixed, Comprised of Eckford varieties only.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

SUNFLOWER.

Large Double Flowering. Grows 4 feet high and produces a strikingly ornamental and symetrical large double flower on the top of the stalk and one with short stem on each leaf joint. These stately, old-fashioned flowers are coming into special favor as a background for lawns and in front of fences, also as a screen to hide unsightly places. Hardy annual. Price, pkt. 5c;

SWEET WILLIAM.

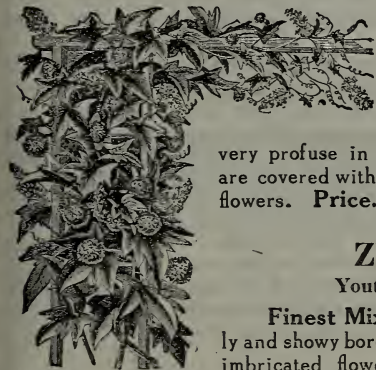
Finest Single Mixed. For display in the garden Sweet William is unsurpassed. The plants produce a succession of flower clusters, thus affording splendid bloom for several weeks. The colors are exceedingly varied, ranging from white through many shades of rose, lilac, red, carmine, crimson, maroon to nearly black, usually two shades to each plant. The seed can be planted in the spring in open ground and will bloom in the fall or the following spring; or it can be sown in August and will make fine blooming plants for the summer following. They make excellent cut flowers. Hardy perennial; 1½ feet high. Price, pkt. 5c.

VERBENA.

Finest Mammoth Mixed. The Verbena has been wonderfully improved during the past fifty years in form and size of flower truss and thrives particularly well in American soil. For vases in beds on the lawn, for borders, mounds, vases and window boxes there is no plant that excels it, and it is frequently used for an undergrowth to tall plants like lilies. If sown in open ground in May they will bloom in August, but if started in the house in pots in winter they will flower sooner and may be had in constant bloom from June even until after the early light frosts. Soak seed in lukewarm water before planting and take care that the soil is very rich. Verbenas can be grown from cuttings, but seedlings are more vigorous and produce more flowers, all being showy and often the clusters have a delicate fragrance. In rich soil, single plants of this pretty annual creeper, flowering the first season, will carpet a space 3 to 4 feet in diameter with neat foliage and scores of fine flower umbels. Our seed will produce healthy plants, with large flowers of fine colors. Price, pkt. 10c;



Mammoth Verbenas.



Wild Cucumber Vine.

very profuse in bloom, and by midsummer are covered with large sprays of small white flowers. Price, pkt. 5c;

WILD CUCUMBER VINE.

Echinocystis.

A well known vine, common in many sections, and the quickest climber known for covering varandas, old trees and houses, trellises, etc., never suffering from the heat but retaining its fresh and lively green color, never infested with insects, and



Zinnias.

ZINNIAS.

Youth and Old Age.

Finest Mixed. One of the most stately and showy border plants, with large double imbricated flowers which, when fully expanded, might easily be mistaken for dwarf Dahlias. Few flowers are so easily grown from seed sown in the open ground, or bloom so abundantly and continuously through the entire season as this hardy annual. Marvelous improvements have been wrought through the newer strains. During the month of August, Zinnias are almost incomparably bright. We recommend a free use of them for groups, borders, garden lines and summer hedges. Sow seed in the open ground early in spring. Average height 1½ to 2 feet. Our mixture includes very choice colors and produce large, handsome flowers. Price, pkt. 5c;

SCHOOL GIRLS' COLLECTION

We urge parents to secure this collection for their girls so that you can encourage them to take an interest in the garden and make the home beautiful.

Asters, - -	Finest Mixed	Eight Large Size Packets	Mignonette, -	Large Flowering
Calliopsis, - - -	Mixed	all for	Nasturtium, - -	Finest Mixed
California Poppy, - - - -		25c, postpaid	Pansies, - - -	Finest Mixed
Marigold, - - -	Mixed		Sweet Peas, -	Finest Mixed



POULTRY FEEDS, REMEDIES, ETC.

We carry a complete line of Poultry Supplies, including feeds, remedies, etc., which are absolutely the best that experience can suggest or money can buy. Our poultry feeds show the highest percentage of protein and fat contents. Our Chick Feed and Scratch Feed mixtures are selected, re-cleaned stock, free from dust and dirt and are strictly high grade. These feeds are licensed and branded to conform with the State Food Laws of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and the Dakotas. If you have never used these feeds, try them and see how greatly the productive capacity of your hens will increase. It will pay you to try them. We make no charge for bags. Prices subject to change.



Chick Feed. To be fed the first six weeks. It is essential to the proper nourishment of chicks that they be fed with food that can be thoroughly and easily digested. Our Chick Feed is balanced to suit the needs of chicks from the day they emerge from their shells until they are six weeks old. It will raise more chicks than any other food. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Scratch Feed. It is necessary that hens be made to exercise for at least a part of their food to keep them in good health and best laying trim. With this point in view our Scratch Feed is especially prepared, furnishing the largest variety of pure, clean grains and seeds suitable for laying hens. It contains no shells or grit. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Genuine Crushed Oyster Shell. The most frequent cause of hens not laying is the absence in the food of carbonate of lime. As crushed oyster shells contain pure carbonate of lime, it supplies, when fed to poultry, the most essential element, and greatly aids in the foundation of the egg. Our oyster shells are ground from selected stock, carefully screened and free from dust. Genuine crushed oyster shells. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Crushed Bone. Poultry raisers should not neglect to use sufficient bone, it contains lime as well as animal matter. Bone when burnt is of little value, but when crushed or ground raw supplies the component parts of an egg—white, yolk and shell. It should be kept in a convenient place in the apartment of laying hens. They will consume large quantities of it and it aids wonderfully in egg production. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Ground Bone. It is hardly possible to get along without Ground Bone in raising small chickens and young turkeys. The development of their frames require a more liberal assimilation of bone producing material than can be afforded by the usual articles of food. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Swift's Blood Meal. Contains 87 per cent protein. May be fed alone or in such combination as suits the feeder. A pound of blood meal contains as much protein as 11 pounds of corn, hence it is very economical. It is a wonderful egg-maker. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

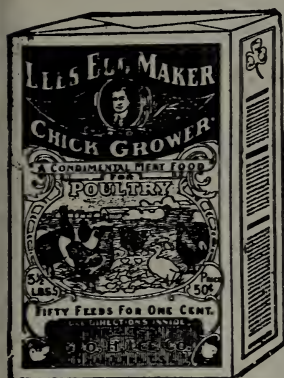
Charcoal. As Charcoal aids digestion, purifies the crop and blood, and regulates the bowels, it is absolutely necessary that fowls, either old or young should be given some if you would keep your flock in a healthy condition. This charcoal is especially prepared for poultry. It does not contain any foreign matter or anything that will be harmful to the chickens or ducks in any way whatever. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Swift's Special Beef Scrap. These beef scraps are rich in materials which make bone, muscle and lean meat. They insure health, thrift and vigor and satisfy the natural cravings of the bird's system for flesh food in some form. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

Alfalfa Meal. This stands at the head as a green food and should be recognized by all poultrymen as one of the pillars of success in poultry raising. It is the regulator of health of flock. It should be fed freely in the wet mash. It can also be advantageously fed slightly moistened. It has a larger amount of protein and has about twice the food value of any other similar product. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

New Domestic Sunflower Seed. An excellent food for fowls. They eat it greedily, fatten well on it and attain a bright, lustrous plumage and strong, healthy condition. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.**

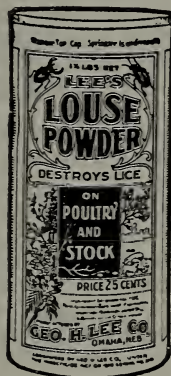
Mica Spar Grit. This grit is undoubtedly more universally used than any other. It is light gray in color and heavily impregnated with mica and other materials that are beneficial to poultry. As hens have no teeth they should be kept constantly supplied with some sharp material to grind and masticate their food. Mica Spar Grit is not only sharp and hard, but its properties are such that it acts as a tonic and contributes largely to the health and productive power of the fowl. **See Blue Sheet for Prices.**



Postage Extra

Lee's Louse Powder. One of the most perfect lice killers. Especially valuable for use on young chicks and setting hens where liquid lice killer cannot be used satisfactorily. It is thoroughly effective as a destroyer of vermin and absolutely harmless to the chick. Prepared in large $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sprinkler top cans. Price, 25c; 3 lb. can 50c; postpaid add 10c.

Lee's Lice Killer. There is only one safe, sure and economical way to rid your poultry and poultry houses of all vermin, and that is by using Lee's Lice Killer. It destroys all vermin—lice, mites, jiggers, bedbugs, etc. It don't require contact with the vermin for Lee's Lice Killer to kill. Painted or sprinkled on roosts or dropping-



Fight Lice Right With Lee's Lice Killer



boards an hour before roosting time it kills, not only the mites and lice with which it comes in contact, but also all vermin on the bodies of the chickens. Price, quart 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon 75c; gallon \$1.25.

Germozone. Is the wonder of the poultry world—the biggest seller—the most popular poultry medicine ever placed on the market. Best preventative and cure for roup, cholera, bowel complaint and other poultry diseases. Germozone goes to the seat of the trouble and unless the disease is in its last stages, almost invariably effect a complete cure, leaving no injurious after-effects so common with most poultry medicines. Prepared in tablets, Price, 75c postpaid. Liquid, Price, 4 oz. bottle 40c; 12 oz. bottle 75c. Not available.



Lamp Egg Tester. Why not candle your eggs at home? You can then sell them as freshly candled stock, thus securing the highest market price. This egg tester is simple, inexpensive and will do the work successfully. It is made of tin plate, with heavy carriage cloth and can be used on any common lamp. Price, 30c; postpaid 40c.

Lee's Egg Maker. Contains all the necessary elements in accurate and scientific proportions that hens need for egg making. Acts like magic in stimulating egg production. This preparation has been tested and approved by the largest poultry raisers in the country and declared superior to all other egg makers. Perfectly pure and free from any harmful substance. Price, 2 lb. package 35c; 5 lb. package 75c; 12 lb. pail \$2.00; 25 lb. pail \$3.50.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy. We have put out this remedy in such a form that it must be given in the drinking water, as the fever creates a continuous and violent desire for water. This preparation is entirely different from anything else ever put on the market, and can be absolutely relied upon as the most dependable cholera remedy made. For the treatment of cholera, indigestion, bowel trouble, and all kindred troubles in chicks or grown fowls, this remedy is excellent. It should be kept on hand by everyone who raises little chicks. We guarantee it to satisfy you. Price, 30c and 60c; postpaid, add 10c.

Lee's Head Lice Ointment. Thousands of little chicks are killed each year by head lice. Head lice cause more loss of chicks than all other causes combined. Lee's Head Lice Ointment is a carefully prepared, non-poisonous article with an agreeable odor, and is instant death to the murderous lice while it is absolutely harmless to the little chicks. It will pay for itself in saving one chick. Price, box 15c, postpaid 25c.



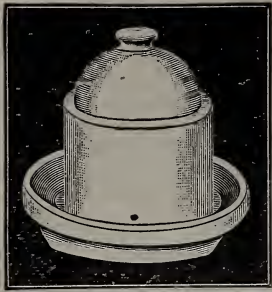
Conkey's Roup Remedy. This wonderful remedy is used in every civilized country of the world. The reason is that it cures. For fowls that sneeze, gasp and wheeze, also having a watery discharge from the nostrils and eyes. It prevents cold and is excellent for turkeys. It is the greatest remedy known for canker in pigeons. Guaranteed by the manufacturers to cure roup in all its forms. Will save your fowls and make them profitable. Price, 30c, 60c and \$1.20, postpaid.

Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy. This is one of the greatest chick life savers ever put out. Thousands and thousands of little chicks die each year from this fatal white diarrhoea. It carries off from 60 to 75 per cent of all chicks hatched. Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy in the drinking water kills the specific organism which causes the disease and saves the hatch. Use it as a preventative when hens are laying, because it will then prevent this deadly organism from developing in the egg. If a hen is used for hatching give her Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy in the drinking water so there will be no chance of infection from droppings. This is preventative treatment. Price, 30c and 60c, postpaid.



Scaly Leg. This disease is caused by a parasite working underneath the scales of the feet and legs, often making it difficult for the bird to walk. Scaly leg is contagious, and while not fatal, is injurious to the bird and its sale value as well as its usefulness. It is simple to apply and is guaranteed to cure. It is also excellent as a dressing for the feet and legs of show birds, increasing their "point" value and putting them in the very best possible condition as prize winners. Price, 30c; postpaid, 40c.

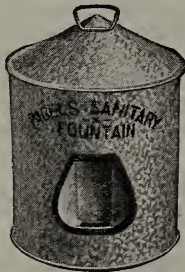
Houchin Powder Bellows. For dusting plants with dry powder. These bellows can be held in any direction without wasting powder, as it regulates its own supply and does not clog, dusting under leaves as well as on top. The best article ever invented for destroying insects in the conservatory, garden or field. Price, \$1.25. Parcel post weight 12 oz.



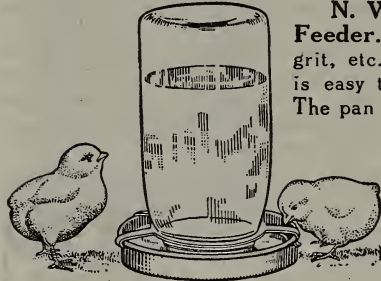
Earthenware Drinking Fountain. The importance of plenty of pure, clean water for fowls of all ages and sizes is recognized by all poultrymen. This Earthenware Drinking Fountain will be found to meet the needs of the case exactly. It is made in two sections, can be cleaned very easily and if water is frozen it can be refilled without trouble.

The chicks cannot get into the basin to foul the water or to drown, and they will not roost on the top of it. **Price,** $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon 50c; 1 gallon 65c; 2 gallons 90c.

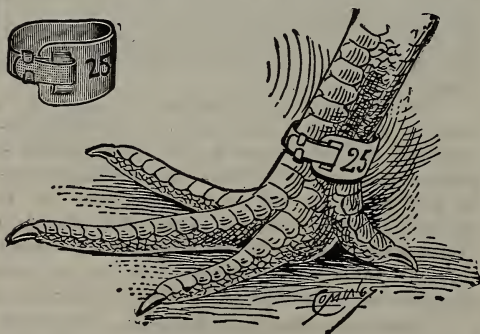
Edgewater Poultry Fountain. The simplest, handiest and most practical fountain made. Keeps water warm in winter and cool in summer. No lamps to trim or valves to get out of order. Saves time and labor. Made of galvanized iron with copper bottom. This fountain has been on the market 5 years and has been used by prominent poultrymen throughout the country and has stood all temperature tests. **Price,** 3 gal \$4



N. W. Fountain and Feeder. Feeds water, grain, grit, etc., automatically. It is easy to fill and operate. The pan is released by lifting trigger. Very easy to clean; a sanitary fountain; will fit any size Mason jar; pans will not rust or corrode. These pans will outlast several tin or galvanized pans, besides being more sanitary. We sell pans only as everyone has Mason jars. **Price,** No. 6, 6 inch pans, each 20c, postpaid 25c, 3 for 50c, postpaid 65c.

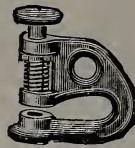


Improved Champion Leg Band. The oldest and most popular band on the market. This band is made in one piece and is adjust-



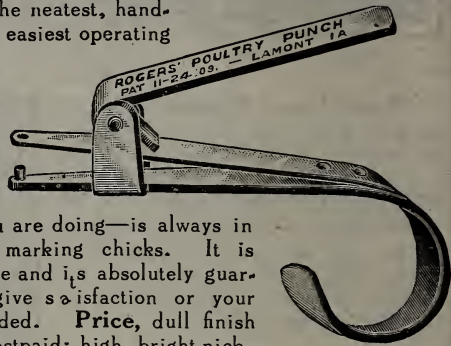
able to fit any fowl. They will stay where you put them. Held by double lock, it is impossible for them to lose off. Made of aluminum. **Price,** per dozen 15c; 25 for 30c; 50 for 45c; 100 for 80c. Numbered to suit. (Not made in Pigeon size).

China Nest Egg. With these eggs there is no danger of getting stale eggs mixed with fresh ones, nor of the hens breaking them and acquiring the habit of egg eating. **Price,** 3 for 10c; 12 for 40c. by mail add 5c per doz.

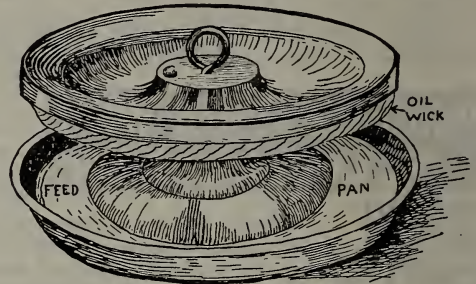


The Champion Chick Marker. It is very important that a careful record should be kept of the different hatches of chicks, and no better way has been devised than by this little machine. It makes a permanent mark on the web. Very convenient and servicable. **Price,** each 35c postpaid.

Roger's Poultry Punch. The "Money Back" Punch. The neatest, hand-somest and easiest operating marker that is made. Punches the right sized hole in the right place as you can see what you are doing—is always in place when marking chicks. It is strongly made and is absolutely guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money refunded. **Price,** dull finish each 45c, postpaid; high, bright nickel finish, 50c, postpaid.



Automatic Chick Greaser. The greatest drawback in raising chickens is vermin. it is impossible for young chicks that are infested with lice to make a rapid,



thrifty growth so as to be profitable to the poultryman. It is the large lice which collect on the heads of young chickens which cause them to droop and die; and formerly the only way to get rid of these lice was to catch each chick and rub grease on its head; but this slow and tedious method is not necessary since the invention of the Automatic Chick Greaser. The wick around the upper part of the greaser is saturated with oil (a mixture of two-thirds lard and one-third kerosene or black oil) and every chick which eats out of the pan will get its head thoroughly greased in a very few minutes. This apparatus saves much time and trouble and adds considerable to the profits. **Price,** \$1.25, by mail \$1.35.

Wire Nests. These nests are strongly made from heavy Japanned steel wire and will last a life time. They afford no place for vermin and allow the air to circulate freely and are always clean. These nests are high grade and are not to be compared with the cheap nests now being sold by the catalogue houses. **Price,** each 20c; per dozen \$2.25.



CAPITAL INCUBATOR AND BROODER.

PRICES

300 Egg Incubator.....	\$54.50	65 Egg Incubator.....	\$19.50	Indoor Brooder	\$14.50
150 Egg Incubator.....	39.50	Outdoor Brooder.....	29.50	No Waste Feeder.....	4.00

We will mail on request fully illustrated catalog of Incubators and Brooders. Free for the asking.

INCUBATOR THERMOMETERS.

The Tycos Hang-Up Thermometer. The adjustment of a thermometer in an incubator is of great importance. In an incubator having a flat egg tray, as in the Mandy Lee, the thermometer must be adjusted so that the center of the bulb is just even with the top of the eggs. The Tycos Hang-Up Thermometer can be adjusted to any height. Price, 35c each; postpaid 75c.

Tycos Brooder Thermometer. Price, 45c each; postpaid 50c.

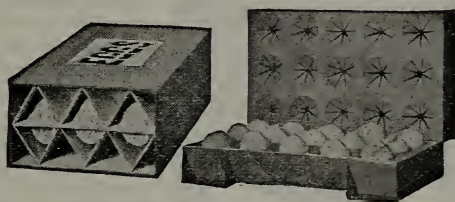
Tycos Thermometer with Legs. Suitable for any incubator. Price, \$1.00 each; postpaid \$1.10.

The Tycos Hygrometer. Moisture of air humidity is of the utmost importance as regulating the brittleness or rottenness of the egg shell, the size of the chick in the shell and the development of the air cell in the end of the egg. Some incubators require much less applied moisture than others but everything depends on the rate of ventilation and the dryness of the air. The Tycos Hygrometer measures moisture as accurately as a thermometer measures heat. It is the only one that measures moisture correctly at incubator temperatures. Price, \$1.50; postpaid \$1.60.

DIAMOND EGG CARRIER.

Saves Money in Cost, Time, Safety, Space, Weight and Expense.

The Diamond Egg Carrier is entirely new and in a class by itself. It is shipped flat, thereby saving a large amount on freight and express. The peculiar construction of the box in V-shaped wedges permits it being made of very light material while still retaining great strength. Is easily set up; a child can put them together and pack the eggs on a moments notice. The eggs do not come in contact with the outside of the box, having a cushion on all sides and being wrapped in tissue paper there is no jar, thus insuring safe transportation. Eggs cannot be taken out or substituted without detection. If properly packed the Diamond Egg Carrier can be dropped six feet and not harm the eggs. No other carrier will stand this test. For convenience we pack one dozen in a package, being convenient in itself and containing address labels, gummed paper and tissue paper. For 50, 75 or 100 order the 25-egg size. The time saved pays for the box.



For Hatching Eggs

	Each	1 Doz.	Wt. Ea.
15-egg size.....	30c	\$3.00	2 lbs.
25-egg "	45c	4.40	3 "
30-egg "	50c	4.80	3 "
Duck double.....	35c	3.25	2 "
Goose double.....	40c	4.00	1 "

For Domestic Eggs

	Each	1 Doz.	Wt. Ea.
1 dozen size.....	\$0.25	\$ 2.90	1 lb.
2 " " .....	.40	4.20	2 "
3 " " .....	.50	5.45	3 "
4 " " .....	.65	7.00	3 "
5 " " .....	.75	8.45	4 "
6 " " .....	.85	9.50	5 "
8 " "	1.00	11.80	7 "

Postage extra. Dozen lots by express.

LEE'S HOG REMEDY

Lee's Hog Remedy is a thorough mixture of the two best remedies ever offered to swine breeders. Government Hog Remedy (correctly prepared) and Lee's Worm Powder. Lee's Hog Remedy is the best and cheapest remedy in the world for hogs. It is a conditioner, a sure worm destroyer, an appetizer, and laxative. It is the best treatment for coughs, (caused by indigestion or worms) fevers and all stomach or bowel disorders. A preventive and cure for cholera in early stages. Lee's Hog Remedy is the best and most popular hog medicine on the market today. Contains no meal or filler. Keep your hogs free of worms. Highly recommended by large hog raisers. Once used always used. 7½ lb. pkg. \$1.00; 12 lb. pail \$1.75; 25 lb pail \$3.00; 100 lb. box \$10.00.

RAT CORN

A Rat and Mouse Exterminator

Rat Corn will exterminate rats, mice and gophers from your premises in a safe, sane and sanitary manner if the directions are followed, and will save you many times its cost by keeping your buildings clear of rats and mice without any bad effects from after-odors caused by their dying in walls or between floors. It mummifies and dries them up. Rat Corn is being used in hotels, hospitals, flour mills, meat markets, feed stores, dwelling houses, stables, and in general use in all buildings on the farm throughout the country. Not poisonous to other animals. This is without doubt the best article on the market today. A trial will convince you that it is all we claim for it. Price, small size 25c, by mail 30c; medium size 50c, by mail 55c; large size \$1.00, by mail \$1.10.



His last meal.



After eating Rat Corn he is mummified.

Insecticides and Fungicides.

ABOUT MAILING.—Powders and Soaps (those offered by the pound), non-poisonous, can be sent Parcel Post. Add for postage at Parcel Post rates given on page 2. Fluids (those offered by the quart, etc.) and poisonous powders are not mailable.

Arsenate of Lead, (Dry Powdered). An effective insecticide for all leaf-eating insects. Especially adopted for use on tender plants and foliage as it will not burn. It remains on the leaf longer than most insecticides and does not have to be applied so often. Dry Powdered Arsenate of Lead is very economical as less than half as much is required for 50 gals. of water as of the paste form and produces better results. Only 2 lbs. is required for 50 gals. while it takes 4 lbs. in the paste form. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Slug Shot. A non-poisonous powder and very popular insecticide. It requires no further mixing or preparation, easily applied and not injurious or dangerous to animals, the person applying it, or fruits or vegetables treated. Destroys potato bugs, beetles, green and black fly, slugs, caterpillars, worms, etc. Effective for cabbage lice and worms. See Blue Sheet for Prices.



Whale Oil Soap. Makes an excellent wash for trees and plants where insects and eggs effect the

bark, and for smearing on the trunks of trees to prevent worms from crawling up. This is a caustic potash soap made from pure fish oil and is free from animal fat or other adulteration. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Grafting Wax. Is a special preparation for holding grafts together while the parts are growing together, and applying where trees have been pruned for preventing the loss of sap and where wounds have been made in the bark or from broken limbs. It is easily worked with the hand when being applied. It will remain on and prevent rot until the wound is covered with new bark. All tree owners should have a supply. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Kerosene Emulsion. A safe and sure remedy for all insects that infest plants and trees. It will destroy the Mealy Bug, Squash Bug, Oyster Shell Scale and all insects that suck the nourishment. Is put up in concentrated form, and dilutes with water from 10 to 30 times its bulk, according to the amount of insects on the plant. Also used on the San Jose scale when in the early stage. Apply with a sprayer same as our other remedies. For Plum Curculio, spray just before the blossom buds open and the second two weeks after the petals fall. A little Paris Green added at this time will kill the Leaf Lice, Aphids, Bugs and other insects injurious to fruit and foliage. Spray the third time about June 10th, with the plain emulsion. Woolly Aphids of the Apple. Same treatment as for the Plum Curculio. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

NOTICE

When wanted by mail add postage.

Bordeaux Mixture. Save your crops by using Bordeaux Mixture, an insecticide and fungicide. This has been used for over twenty years and has stood the test by leading agricultural stations. There is no question about the necessity of spraying of fruits and vegetables. Sprayed crops produce from 15 to 25 per cent more. Sprayed fruit and vegetables sell for much higher prices. Bordeaux Mixture controls Apple Maggot, Bud Moths, Canker Worms, Codling Moths which make your apple wormy. It is deathly to all eating insects such as the squash bug, cucumber beetle, flea beetle, potato bug, etc. It controls blight. You may have poor crops and not know the reason. Possibly you do not know that blight causes the roton tomatoes, your melon or cucumber patch may have withered up in twenty-four hours without your understanding the cause. See Blue Sheet for Prices.



Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. A positive exterminator of all insect life on plants and flowers in and out of doors. Cheap and effective, and never fails to give satisfaction. Harmless and non-injurious to the tenderest growth. It also acts as a valuable fertilizer in renewing plant life. It rids the house of cockroaches and is a superior wash for dogs and all other animals. Prevents poultry lice. You cannot afford to be without Sulpho-Tobacco Soap if you desire to be successful in plant culture. Price, 3 oz. cake, 15c, postpaid 18c (sufficient for 1½ gallons prepared solution); 8 oz. cake, 25c, postpaid 31c (sufficient for 4 gallons prepared solution).

Paris Green. Warranted strictly pure. Much harm and heavy loss has resulted in the past from the use of inferior grades of Paris Green. In several states Paris Green is sold only for agricultural purposes in original packages. This restriction was made necessary because Paris Green was being adulterated to such an extent by some harmless ingredient that costs less than Paris Green, and is not easily detected until it fails to do the work that strictly pure Paris Green ought to do. Leggett & Brother guarantee their brand to be absolutely pure and free from adulteration of any sort. Put up in labeled boxes. See Blue Sheet for Prices.



Lime Sulphur Solution. Destroys San Jose scale, oyster shell bark louse, scurfy scale and all other sucking insects, such as spiders, lice, aphides of all kinds, fungus spores of apple scab, peach rot, leaf spot, etc., if applied in the fall after leaves drop, or in spring before buds open. It will smooth the bark and increase the size and color of the foliage. See Blue Sheet for Prices.



Sterlingworth Plant Tablets. A new invigorator for house plants and vegetables. Sterlingworth Plant Tablets are a clean, odorless, concentrated plant stimulant and invigorator. Their use promotes healthy, vigorous leaves and branches, and insures beautiful, luxuriant flowers. They build up the soil scientifically and make frequent renewal of soil less important. The large amounts of waste matter in what is commonly known as "liquid manure" and "bone plant foods," which pollute the soil, and are many times accompanied by disagreeable odors, are absent in these excellent stimulating tablets. If you want luxuriant, healthy plants, ferns and beautiful flowers, these tablets are just what you are looking for. **Price,** large box (250 tablets) sufficient for 35 plants 8 months, 50c postpaid; medium size (100 tablets) sufficient for 35 plants for 3 months, 25c postpaid; trial size 10c.

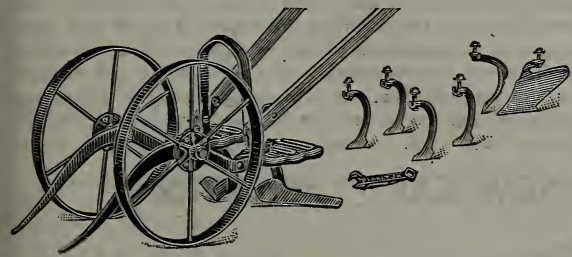
Blatchford's Calf Meal. (A Perfect Milk Substitute.) There is a great demand for food for calves, which contains in the right proportions the elements of growth found in milk and which will produce results equal to whole milk. This calf meal is a combination so nicely balanced and blended that the calf enjoys the change and makes a wonderful growth. The expense is much less than milk, so it is more economical. 100 pounds makes 100 gallons of perfect milk substitute. This calf meal has been manufactured for many years and all who have used it recommend it. Every calf should be raised or vealed. While it may not pay to do this by feeding whole milk at present prices obtained for it, a good milk substitute such as Blatchford's Calf Meal will do equally as well on half the cost. Milk fed chickens are acknowledged to be the best chickens, they grow more rapidly, are healthier, plumper, better quality of meat, are ready for the market earlier and fetch the best prices. You can have these at less than one-half the expense of feeding milk by feeding Blatchford's Calf Meal. Customers say it is the best thing for calves and chickens they have ever used. See Blue Sheet for Prices.



Licks the Pail Clean

PLANET JR. FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS.

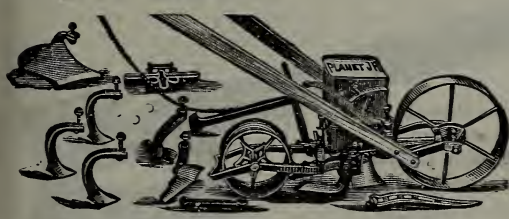
NO BETTER GARDEN TOOLS IN THE WORLD.



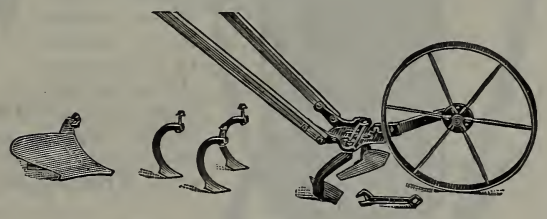
No. 12 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe. Equipment: One pair 6-inch hoes, four hollow steel cultivator teeth, one pair of plows, two leaf lifters.

Space will not permit our showing only a few Planet Jr. tools, but we will send fully illustrated catalog of Planet Jr. Garden Implements. Free on request.

Note. Our prices are as low as any.



No. 4 Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe



No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe

Number	Our Price	Number	Our Price
12 Planet Jr. double wheel hoe.....	\$12.50	3 Hill and drill seeder.....	18.50
28 Hill and drill seeder, single wheel hoe and cultivator	26.00	5 Hill and drill seeder.....	21.00
29 Hill and drill seeder, plain (as seeder only)	20.00	1 Combined drill, seeder and wheel hoe.....	15.50
4 Hill and drill seeder and single wheel hoe....	19.50	12 Double wheel hoe.....	12.50
4D Hill and drill seeder, plain, as seeder only	15.50	14 Double wheel disc hoe complete.....	14.25
25 Hill and drill seeder and double wheel hoe...	23.00	16 Single wheel hoe.....	10.50
6 Hill and drill seeder and single wheel hoe....	26.00	17 Single wheel hoe.....	8.75
6D Hill and drill seeder plain, as seeder only....	22.50	18 Single wheel hoe.....	6.25
36 Single wheel hoe.....	11.00	38 Single wheel disc hoe complete.....	11.50
		72 2-row pivot wheel cultivator, pin break stand-ards and roller bearings, complete	110.00

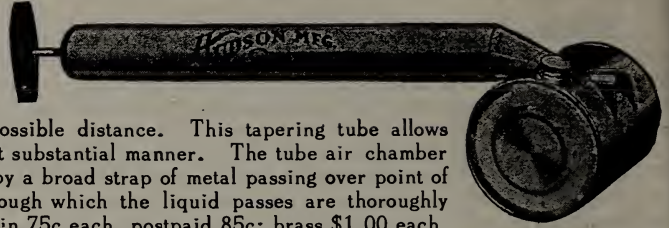
Send for Our New Illustrated Planet Jr. Catalog, Free

Pumps and Sprayers

Purchase a good, reliable spray pump—of sufficient size to do the work—and you will find the results to be amazing if you have never sprayed before. Not only will you gain individual benefit by keeping your own plants free from disease, but you will be contributing your share towards blotting from your community the various plant diseases and insects to which trees are subject. The sprayers we offer here are acknowledged by all users to be the acme of perfection. They are all first class pumps and will do your spraying economically and effectively.

THE "MISTY" SPRAYER

The "Misty" Sprayer is adapted for the destroying of every kind of insect. It is absolutely the best constructed sprayer of its class ever offered to the trade. For strength and durability it has no equal. The tapering point to air chamber gives great force to the spray, carrying it to the greatest possible distance. This tapering tube allows the air chamber to be fastened to the tank in the most substantial manner. The tube air chamber is soldered to top of reservoir and also supported by a broad strap of metal passing over point of tube. The point of air chamber and small tube through which the liquid passes are thoroughly protected from damage in use or shipping. Price, tin 75c each, postpaid 85c; brass \$1.00 each, postpaid \$1.10.



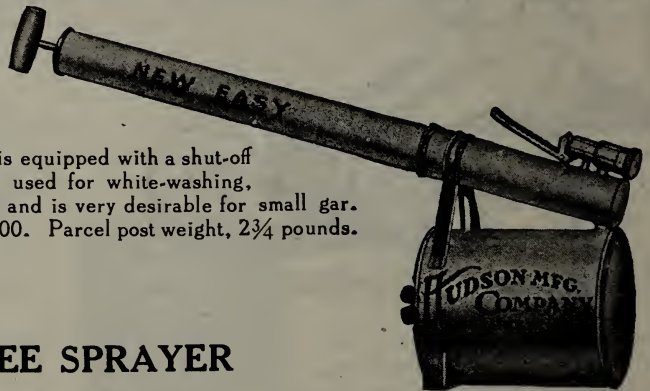
THE PERFECTION SPRAYER

A very strong and durable, high pressure type of compressed air sprayer. It is so constructed that every part is sufficiently strong to more than meet the demands made upon it. With these features is combined ease of operation and general suitability for the work for which it is intended. The pump is made of 1 3/4 inch seamless brass tubing with a brass valve and is sealed at the top of the tank with heavy threads. It is practically impossible to blow out this sprayer. The nozzle is automatic, operating very easily with a lever held in the hand. This sprayer will handle white-wash, Bordeaux Mixture, Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead and other spraying materials. This sprayer is guaranteed by the manufacturers to the extent that if for any reason it should prove unsatisfactory it may be returned and replaced with a new one or money will be refunded. It is made in two styles, galvanized tank, and all brass. We offer the galvanized tank Perfection Sprayer at \$8.00, and the all brass Perfection Sprayer at \$10.00. Parcel post weight, 11 pounds.

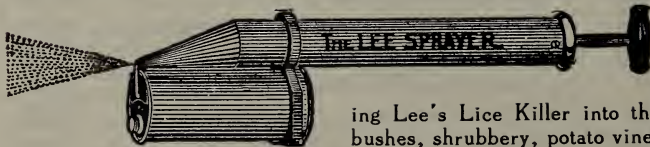


THE "NEW EASY" SPRAYER

The only one of its kind on the market. Strong, durable and attractive. Has a large, strong pump and is equipped with a shut-off nozzle. Can be used for white-washing, disinfecting, etc., and is very desirable for small gardens. Price, \$3.00. Parcel post weight, 2 3/4 pounds.



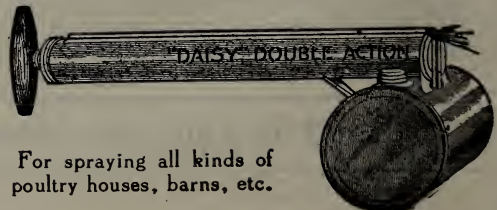
THE LEE SPRAYER



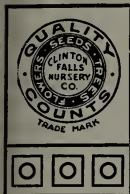
The only sprayer on the market that will spray the entire contents of the can in any direction; the only one that throws a spray directly upwards as well as downwards. Especially adapted for spraying Lee's Lice Killer into the cracks and crevices of poultry houses, or for spraying bushes, shrubbery, potato vines, etc. Price, 75c; postpaid 90c.

"DAISY" DOUBLE ACTION SPRAYER

The "Daisy" Double Action Sprayer does twice the work, spraying on both strokes; sprays the same on the return stroke as on the forward stroke, thus doing twice the amount of work. It sprays up as well as down, empties the can in either direction. A valuable feature in spraying ceilings and wells in poultry houses, barns, etc. For spraying all kinds of Stock Dip and Fly Killer on cattle and sheep, also for disinfecting poultry houses, barns, etc. Price, 75c; postpaid 85c.



Our Nursery



WHEN one considers the permanent nature of the planting of nursery stock, whether it be fruit trees in a small home orchard, or whether it be on a large commercial scale, the first consideration should always be to select trees that are reliable, and which are backed by a firm of a recognized standard and responsibility, and one that is established permanently. Trees procured from such a source are worth a great deal more to a planter than trees which might be purchased for a smaller initial cost, but which are lacking in the guarantee of genuineness. There is ample proof in every neighborhood that there is nothing which increases the value of land, and which brings a greater return for a given period, than does the planting of reliable nursery stock. Neither does it require argument to substantiate the fact that nothing adds more to the general appearance of a home, or signify the progressiveness of the

owner, than is shown in the practice of setting out a well selected variety of ornamental stock, such as shade trees, flowering shrubs, roses, climbing vines, etc. We claim to grow and sell only trees that are healthy, clean and well rooted, trees that will produce 100 per cent orchards.

Owing to the limited amount of space assigned to this department, we are obliged to mention only a few of our numerous varieties. Should you desire something not listed here, write us, we may have it. We grow only such varieties as are best adapted to this climate.

APPLES.

Write for Sizes and Prices.

Red Wing. Originated by T. E. Perkins of Red Wing, Minn. The trees are strong, vigorous, rampant growers; superior in every way to all other varieties now being planted in the Northwest. It is a long keeping winter apple, slightly larger and finer in appearance and quality to the Wealthy, streaked with red on a yellow background and shaped like Malinda; has enough acid to make it cook nicely. The Red Wing has taken the highest premiums at the Minnesota State Fair for the past eleven years, besides taking the Wilder Medal at the meeting of the American Pomological Society at Boston, Mass., in 1903, in competition with all of North America, and Gold Medal at St. Louis World's Fair the same year, in competition with all comers. The parent tree bore 24½ bushels of apples in 1913. Will keep until May.

Goodhue. This variety of the famous Perkins Seedlings is a splendid midwinter apple that will keep until February. It is larger than the Red Wing, has the same color markings, only slightly more pronounced. It is a much hardier, more vigorous tree than the Wealthy and superior as an eating and cooking apple. Like the Red Wing, it has swept the boards of the Minnesota State Fair and Horticultural Society meetings for the past eleven years, besides winning the Wilder and Gold Medals at Boston and St. Louis in 1903.

Jumbo. The largest of the famous Perkins Seedling apples, has similar markings as the Red Wing and Goodhue, is vigorous, hardy and a splendid bearer. It is a good substitute for Wolf River in size, but superior in quality of fruit, which keeps until January. The Jumbo was also of the collection that carried off the Wilder and Gold Medals at Boston and St. Louis in 1903.

Bayfield. One of the famous Perkins Seedlings known as No. 124. The tree is a very rapid grower, bearing large red apples of splendid quality that will keep well up to May 15th. This variety is destined to be one of the best winter apples grown in Minnesota and well adapted for large commercial orchard planting.

Owatonna. Originated at Owatonna, Minn. A rapid grower, very prolific and hardy as the oak. The fruit is large, dark red in color; flesh tender, crisp and sub-acid. This variety bears late and is an excellent long keeper.

Malinda. An irregular but steady grower of about the same hardness as the Wealthy. Is giving good satisfaction in Minnesota as a long keeper. The fruit is of medium size, green with blush of brownish red; flesh is hard and medium fine grained, while the flavor is sub-acid and good. Bears very early when top-worked on some suitable stock such as Hibernial or Virginia.



Wealthy.

Wealthy. A Minnesota product, originated by Peter M. Gideon at Minnetonka. The fruit is large, smooth, fine quality and is almost overspread with red; very hardy and valuable for a cold climate. A good keeper in storage and is becoming very popular and profitable as a market sort.

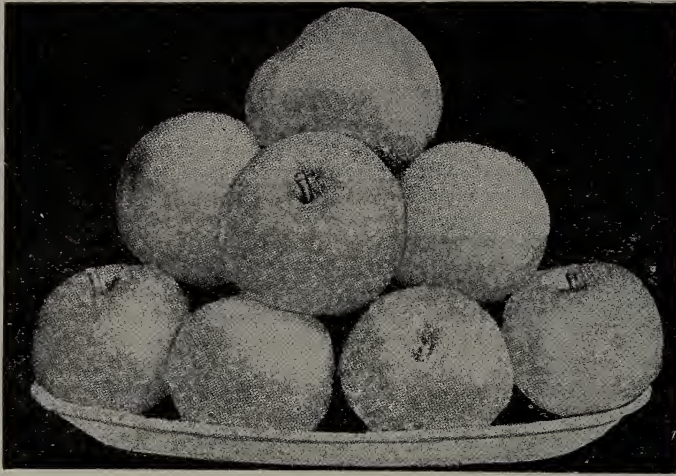
Duchess. A handsome Russian apple, streaked and shaded red. Is a great favorite because of its rich acidity and splendid cooking qualities. Bears abundantly, is hardy and vigorous.

Anisim. Is of Russian origin, very hardy, of spreading habits and a prodigious bearer. The fruit is medium in size and roundish; color greenish, nearly covered with dark red, over which is a bluish bloom; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, pleasant and sub-acid.

Hibernial. A hardy, vigorous, spreading and productive variety. The fruit is large to very large, irregular, greenish-yellow with dull, bronze-red on sunny side; very good for cooking. Succeeds in most exposed locations and is popular in the Northwest on that account.

Patten's Greening. Uniform in size but very large, yellowish-green with dull bronze blush and minute greenish dots; flesh white, juicy, sprightly sub-acid. Excellent for table and cooking purposes.

Longfield. The fruit of this variety is a clear waxen yellow, lightly blushed with bright red. It is decidedly attractive in appearance for a yellow apple. The flesh is white, crisp, tender, fine flavored and of delightful quality.



Northwestern Greening.

Northwestern Greening. A spreading tree, strong, vigorous, fairly hardy and bears young, yielding large crops. Fruit large, pale green, sometimes tinted red, sub-acid and of excellent quality for cooking and eating.

Peter. A seedling which originated with Peter M. Gideon. The tree is stout, erect, symmetrical, healthy, vigorous grower and immensely productive. Fruit large, red, sub-acid and a long keeper. Possesses all the good qualities of the best sorts and none of the defects so common to many of them. Is from four to six weeks later than the Wealthy.

CRAB APPLES.

Write for Sizes and Prices.

Transcendent. Very productive, a vigorous grower and one of the hardiest; fruit medium large of brownish-yellow with blush of carmine; flesh is firm, crisp, yellowish, fine grained and very juicy; excellent cider apple. It is also one of the worst blighters and should not be planted near other orchard trees. Were it not for this fact it would be the most largely planted of any crab. It is of the most value in the extreme north and somehow blights less in that section.

Whitney. An upright dwarfish grower, hardy, vigorous and prolific; fruit is extra large, smooth, glossy-green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh is firm, juicy and rich flavored.

Hyslop. An old variety and very popular, a good grower and hardy. The fruit hangs thickly in clusters, are large and deep red in color; flesh white, tinged with red. Fine for cider and an excellent market variety.

Lyman's Prolific. A hardy and vigorous tree of spreading habits with large fruit, striped and splashed yellow and red. Excellent for cooking and preserving.

Early Strawberry. The earliest of all varieties to ripen, are hardy, very productive and spreading growers; fruit medium size, greenish-yellow with carmine stripes and splashes; flesh mild, sweet flavored and very juicy. One of the best for eating.

Minnesota. A medium grower, hardy, best of the winter varieties for size and keeping qualities. The fruit is large and yellow, splashed with red on sunny side, fine grained, juicy, and of an excellent flavor.

Orange. This standard variety has been long tested in the north and has been found to be in a class by itself for hardiness and good shipping qualities. The fruit is large, even, deep orange when ripe; flesh white, fine grained, crisp, and juicy; flavor delicate and sweet; makes a fine amber jelly and is a splendid canner.

Virginia. Tree vigorous, large, spreading, hardy, moderately productive, seldom blights badly; fruit yellow and blush red, somewhat striped, medium and round; flesh yellow and crisp. Recommended as a stock for orchard grafting where a vigorous foundation is desired. Is one of the best for the purpose.

Okabena. A fall apple, supposed to be a cross of the Duchess and Wealthy but resembles the Duchess. Fruit is medium in size, slightly flattened, very highly colored when exposed to the sun; flesh is fine grained. An excellent eating apple.

Charlamoff. An early summer variety, well adapted to the extreme north. The fruit is of medium size, slightly oblong, heavily splashed with red and of the finest quality. Will not keep late in the fall.

Peerless. Originated in Minnesota it has grown into favor with the Northwestern fruit grower, being far above all other varieties of its class. Fruit large, greenish, thinly striped a dull red; firm, juicy and of good quality. Bears late and is blight proof.

Iowa Beauty. This apple resembles the Duchess in appearance but is better looking for the market and about two weeks earlier. Trees hardy while the apples are of fair quality.

Wolf River. Originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin, and may well be classed among the iron-clads; is a strong grower and good bearer. The fruit is greenish-yellow, shaded with crimson, while the flesh is white, juicy, tender, with a peculiarly pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor which makes it an excellent cooking variety.

McMahon's White. Richland County, Wisconsin, claims the origin of this variety. Fruit is very large, nearly white; flesh white, crisp, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; a good culinary and dessert apple. Nearly as hardy as the Duchess.



No. 1—Well rooted trees, such as we furnish.
No. 2—Poorly rooted trees, often furnished by nurserymen who sell cheap stock.

PLUMS.

Write for Sizes and Prices.

Patten's XX. A new hybrid, originated by Mr. Patten of Charles City, Ia. The same being produced by using the blood of the famous Burbank with the best of our native varieties. Of large size, fine quality and firmness and especially valuable on account of its being a regular and reliable bearer in the North. Mr. Cashman president of our nursery, and Mr. Wedge of Albert Lea, Minn., purchased the exclusive right to propagate this variety. This new hybrid is proving to be superior to anything now propagated in the Northwest.

Sapa. This fruit is edible and hangs on the tree for at least three weeks. In the early stages of maturity the skin is dark green while the flesh is purple. The color of skin and flesh gradually change until it becomes black. Its tender skin practically disappears in the canning process on account of its thinness. They make excellent preserves and jellies and are of the finest quality for eating fresh from the tree.

Opata. This variety presents a gigantic bouquet of pure white flowers of the most exquisite fragrance at blooming time. It is a cross of the Dakota Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum, a large hybrid Japanese variety that was originated by Mr. Luther Burbank. The Opata is vigorous in growth, heading low and of spreading habits. They are excellent for eating when picked from the tree. The color of the flesh is green, flavor very pleasant and are early to mature.

Hanska. This Plum does not come into bearing as early as those of Sand Cherry blood, but has all the good qualities and very few of the poor. It was produced by crossing a wild Northwestern Plum, *Prunus Americana*, with that of the Chinese Apricot Plum, *Prunus Simoni*. It is very large in size, sometimes measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is a bright red with a heavy blue bloom. They are of good quality for canning or making jelly and are excellent for eating from the tree.

Skuya. The fruit of this particular variety is not as large as the Hanska but larger than most of the common sorts. It is crossed with the De Soto, a Northern variety, and Red June, a large, early Japanese Plum. The color of the fruit is a very dark red and yellow and are delicious for eating purposes. They are excellent keepers and shippers. The pit is rather small.



Surprise.

Surprise. A meaty variety of Minnesota origin, of fine flavor, an excellent bearer and keeper, large in size. The fruit is red, dotted with many minute light spots on the skin. Tree is an upright, vigorous, healthy grower.

De Soto. A splendid bearer, perfectly hardy, the fruit being very large, dappled red and yellow in color. They are sweet, firm and juicy and oftentimes measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter.

Weaver. A very hardy variety under all circumstances, also an early bearer. The fruit is large and oblong, of excellent color and exquisite quality, freestone and a good keeper. Equal to the best peach if peeled and eaten with cream and sugar.

Forest Garden. Hardy and bears profusely. One of the best plums. They are large and oblong; the color being mottled red and yellow; juicy, sweet and rich.

Wyant. A very hardy and productive variety; is remarkably early and a constant bearer. They are purplish red in color, fruit attains fair size even with a heavy crop.

Wolf. A freestone of almost the size of the Lombard. The tree is exceedingly hardy and popular wherever known. The fruit is round to oval, crimson and orange in color.

CHERRIES.

Write for Sizes and Prices.

Compass. This perfectly, hardy fruit was originated at Springfield, Minn., and is a cross between the native Sand Cherry and the American Plum. It bears large quantities of fruit at two years of an excellent quality and commands the best market prices. The supply of trees has not been equal to the demand up to the present time, hence the advisability of early orders is suggested.

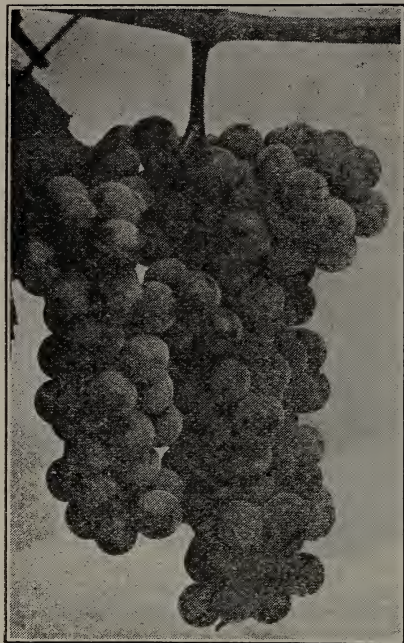
Early Richmond. An early, red, acid Cherry of excellent value for cooking. This variety is one of the best free growers and are hardy, healthy and very productive.

English Morello. Trees dwarf, slender; fruit is large, dark red, almost black; tender, juicy, acid, rich.

Wragg. A late acid variety, dark purple in color but in other respects is almost identical with the English Morello.



Early Richmond.



Beta Grape.

GRAPES.

Write for Sizes and Prices.

Beta. Was introduced by the Minnesota Experiment Station and is the only grape that is known to withstand our severe winters without protection. No other variety surpasses it in beauty of fruit and is as delicious to the taste as they look. This variety is emphatically the grape of the people, the fruit of the poor man as well as that of the rich. It makes little distinction in soil or climate, flourishing in the humble back yard of the laborer as thriftily as in the pampered garden of the millionaire. Our word is, if you plant but one fruit, plant Beta Grapes. Nothing is better for the money, nothing quite so sure to grow, nothing more pleasing to the taste. The fruit is jet black, medium in size, sweet and luscious.

Concord. This variety is one of the most popular market sorts; is large, handsome and black and is the standard for productiveness. This variety, like the Beta, will stand our severe winter climate.

Moore's Early. Is a desirable variety for both the market and home garden. They are large, round and black with heavy blue bloom; bunches are of medium size and of excellent quality; hardy and moderately productive; ripens about twenty days earlier than the Concord.

Agawam. The berries are very large, bright red in color with a thick skin. They are very vigorous growers and the fruit is of good quality.

Worden. A large grape of the Concord type, but matures about two weeks earlier, are larger in both bunch and berry. They are hardy and productive, good shippers and steadily increasing in popular favor.

Delaware. A favorite dessert grape of finest flavor. Must have good soil and careful handling to get best results. Bunches small, berries round and small, light red in color.

CURRANTS.

Write for Sizes and Prices.

Perfection. By the introduction of this new Perfection Currant we are doubling in both crop and size. This is a great bearer, resembling its parent, the White Grape, in that respect. Currants of this variety have been picked that were nearly as large as the Early Richmond Cherry and in clusters of ten to twelve on each stem. The Perfection was awarded the Barry gold medal at the Pan-American Exposition, the gold medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society and the only gold medal awarded a currant at the St. Louis World's Fair. The color is a beautiful bright red while the quality is rich, mild, sub-acid, plenty of pulp and few seeds. Less acid and of better quality than any other large current in cultivation.

Red Dutch. A standard and well known variety. The bush is an upright grower, strong and tall, berries are medium in size, dark red, and exceedingly sweet. A fine variety for jellies, wines, etc.

North Star. Is superior in quality and flavor to many of the old sorts. The points of excellence are its hardiness, vigorous growth of wood, early fruiting and great productiveness. This also is of the red variety.

Victoria. Large, light red, bushes extremely long. Erect growing, heavily laden, even into September, with handsome clusters of large fruit.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid. Finest of the white sorts, of excellent quality and very productive. Have a low, spreading habit.

Long Bunch Holland. The best of the late red sorts; vigorous and productive; ripens after other varieties are gone. The clusters are long and berries of large size.

Cherry. Bush vigorous, stocky and compact; clusters short with short stems. The fruit is large, thin skinned, red in color, juicy and fine flavored.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Write for Sizes and Prices.

Carrie. This variety of gooseberry, originated by Hon. Wyman Elliott, is without an equal in America. The fruit is smooth, oval in shape, and when thoroughly ripe is of a deep maroon color; is pleasant sub-acid, tender skin, fine grained, meaty and of excellent flavor. Good sized specimens measure three-fourths of an inch in diameter. It produces from one to five berries for each fruiting bud, thus giving the Carrie greater efficiency in producing more abundant crops of fruit than other varieties that bear only one or two berries in a cluster, and is of prime importance to every grower of the gooseberry who is seeking the greatest profit for his time and investment. It bears freely the second year after planting. This one feature alone is of great importance and advantage to the amateur as well as the commercial fruit grower.

Downing. Large, whitish green, good quality and a strong, upright grower, prolific and healthy with distinct veins. This variety is free from mildew and is larger than the Houghton.

Houghton. An enormously productive, always reliable, old variety of vigorous growth; medium in size, pale green; sweet when thoroughly ripe. Is a very spreading grower and of an excellent quality.

Red Jacket. A vigorous, upright bush, healthy and productive. The fruit is light red and about the size of the Downing.

Pearl. One of the most prolific and very hardy, entirely free from mildew. Superior in size and productiveness to the Downing.

RASPBERRIES.

Write for Prices on Quantities.

Sunbeam. Nothing better than the Sunbeam has been produced up to the present time and we are doubtful if there ever will be anything superior. Prof. Hansen was the originator of this new, hardy variety, and it has proven that it is the raspberry for the Northwestern territory. It stands our winters exceedingly well, is a great producer and the quality is of the very best.

New King. Pronounced by leading horticulturists to be the leading market berry of Minnesota. It is an early red variety of especially fine flavor, good bearer and very desirable for home or market use.

Miller. Early, very hardy and does not winter-kill. The very best early variety with shipping qualities that are perfect. Makes a healthy growth of cane. Are productive, firm and bright red in color.

Loudon. Is a wonderful bearer of the red variety that is without doubt the largest, most productive of the mid-season sorts. Of excellent flavor and a good shipper.

Gregg. For many years the leading standard, best known market sort; very productive, large, meaty berries, quality good and firm in shipping.

Marlboro. An early variety with large, firm, bright red fruit of fair quality; hardy, productive and a good market berry.



Cuthbert.

Cuthbert. A remarkably strong, hardy variety that withstands the Northern winters and Southern summers equal to any berry; are large, conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm they may be shipped long distances; flavor is rich, sweet and luscious. This also is another of the leading market sorts.

Cumberland. A mid-season variety that is valuable, vigorous, healthy and enormously productive. The fruit is the largest of any of the black sorts, of great firmness and splendid quality.

STRAWBERRIES.

Write for Prices on Quantities.



Senator Dunlap.

Senator Dunlap. The best adapted sort for the Central and Western states. They are a perfect blooming variety, very hardy, productive and vigorous growers. Will stand a great deal of neglect and ill-treatment, surpassing many other varieties in this respect. Berries are of excellent quality, dark red in color. The plants remains in bearing until late in the season.

Bederwood. An early variety of good size, splendid flavor and immensely productive. The fruit is large, bright red. One of the most popular sorts for the Northwest.

Warfield. An early rampant grower with many runners. Known everywhere for its productiveness and sweet, beautifully shaped red berries. Good canner and shipper.

BLACKBERRIES.

Write for Prices on Quantities.

Stone's Hardy. Is the hardiest known Blackberry, an upright, vigorous grower, stocky and short-jointed. Is a gloss black when fully ripe, has no hard core and is delicious in flavor. The fruit is well protected by thick, dense foliage.

Ancient Briton. A good sized, market berry of the best quality that is becoming very popular in many sections

on account of its immense productiveness. Requires winter protection, but is worthy the time and expense. Does better on sandy land than on heavy soil.

Snyder. This variety is most suited for the far North. It is vigorous, hardy and productive. When fully ripe they are of medium size, sweet and juicy, without the hard core of many sorts.

NUT TREES.

Write for Sizes and Prices.

Black Walnut. This tree is not only of a commercial value on account of the ready market for the nuts it will produce, but is most valuable of any wood grown in the United States today. It is handsome, with a straight trunk and a regular, shapely, round-topped crown. The nuts are borne in profusion late in the fall.

Butternut. This lofty, spreading tree is one of our hardy natives, valued for its tropical appearance and

beautiful wood, as well as for its nuts which are large, oily and nutritious. It is a very rapid grower and early bearer.

Hazelnut. On account of its compact habit of growth and its rich foliage it is considered a splendid ornamental shrub; is of easy culture, hardy, one of the most profitable and satisfactory. The nuts are nearly round, rich and of excellent quality and flavor.

ASPARAGUS.

Write for Prices on Quantities.

Barr's Mammoth. An old and valuable English sort that is very popular here. An improvement over most varieties and is of large size.

Palmetto. A very early variety of even, regular size and of excellent quality. Much like Barr's Mammoth.

Columbian Mammoth White. A distinct variety of strong, vigorous growth, producing very large, white shoots that remain white as long as fit for use.

Conover's Colossal. An old, standard variety of large size, tender and of excellent quality.

RHUBARB.

Write for Prices on Quantities.

Linnaeus. This is one of the oldest and best known varieties; very strong grower and productive.

Queen. The tender stalks are extra long and of a decided pink color. This variety is delicious for canning and cooking.

Sweet Wine. An improvement over some sorts; is a strong grower, of splendid flavor and very tender. The stalks are large and long.

Excelsior. A long growing, tender variety, with tender skin. Especially valuable for preserving.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Write for Prices on Quantities.

Strawberry-Raspberry. This wonderful combination of the strawberry and raspberry does well in most localities but a rather moist soil is preferable. It produces an abundance of fruit on the young shoots, which grow from twelve to eighteen inches in height. They generally produce a full crop the first season. The fruit is of a crimson-scarlet color, very delicious to the taste. They resemble the strawberry in some respects and the raspberry in others and are splendid for jellies and jams.

Juneberry—Improved Dwarf. Produces fruit in enormous quantities that is splendid for canning. In size it equals the wild gooseberry, is round in shape and bluish black when fully ripe. One of the most valuable berries and should be planted on every farm.

Dewberry—Lucretia. Is a small fruit, trailing and low growing, between the raspberry and blackberry in size, is very productive and quite hardy. Its bearing season is between that of the raspberry and blackberry.

Dewberry—Windom. This variety is a favorite in the North Central States where it has proven to be most hardy. The fruit is of large size, good quality, is excellent for cooking, canning and preserves.

Buffalo Berry. The fruit is sour, but cannot be surpassed for jellies, etc. The shrub is handsome, orna-

mental and valuable for hedges and low windbreaks. It is hardy, drought-resisting and attains a height of eight to twelve feet; has downy white leaves and yellow flowers, followed by bright red berries which are borne in great clusters like currants.

High-Bush Cranberry. This shrub is perfectly hardy in Northern Minnesota, closely resembles the snowball and bears extremely well. The fruit is of a bright scarlet, hangs in clusters and ripens in the fall. The plant is highly esteemed both for fruit and ornamental purposes. It makes delicious jellies, etc.

Loganberry. A combination of the raspberry and blackberry! The berries resemble immense blackberries in form and size but are a deep reddish-maroon color. Yields abundantly for at least three weeks. The flavor is exceedingly rich and sprightly, melting and without core. It is of great value on account of its earliness, ripening as it does at the close of the strawberry season and in advance of all but the very earliest of raspberries. They are recommended by all fruit growers.

Horse Radish. It is very easily grown in the home garden and anyone who has compared the freshly dug article with that sold over counters can appreciate the value of the good, home-grown kind.

EVERGREENS.

Write for Prices and Sizes.

White Spruce. A very ornamental native spruce, and especially adapted for cold climates. Compact, upright, growing 60 to 70 feet in height. Long lived, retaining its branches to the ground, aromatic, drouth-resisting; varies in color from light green to glaucous blue.

American Arbor Vitae. A native tree commonly known as White Cedar. Splendid for evergreen hedges, forming a close, compact top when clipped. Stands well on retentive land and makes an excellan windbreak.

Norway Spruce. A handsome evergreen. When young the foliage is remarkably rich and luxuriant. As it grows older its branches droop with a fine graceful curl or sweep, and when covered with its large pendant cones it is an object exceedingly beautiful.

Scotch Pine. has been planted more extensively for windbreaks and shelter-belts on our prairies than any other evergreen. It is very rapid grower, extremely hardy and rugged. Dense, broadly pyramidal, with strong, erect shoots and silvery needles. **Special prices will be made on application. Don't fail to write us for clearance sale prices.**

Colorado Blue Spruce. The most beautiful of all evergreens and also the hardiest. Not as fast a grower but a very attractive tree in all stages of growth. Cold winters have no effect on the Colorado Blue Spruce and once established it is easily grown. The Colorado Spruce vary in shade from a glossy green to a beautiful deep blue. Price depends on the size and shade of blue of each specimen.



Colorado Blue Spruce.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING SHRUBS

Write for Prices and Sizes.

Van Houte's Spirea. (*Spirea Van Houtteii*) Pure white flowers; immense bloomers. A splendid garden shrub, entirely hardy and one of the most beautiful of all

Spirea. (*Arguta Multiflora*). Dwarf drooping habit; flowers pure white, fine foliage.

Thunberg's Spirea. (*Spirea Thunbergii*). Pure white flowers, one of the finest bloomers.

Hydrangea. (*Paniculata Grandiflora*). A strong grower, producing large panicles of white flowers in August, changing to delicate pink and then green, lasting until winter.

Wayfaring Tree. (*Virburnum Lantana*). Large, robust shrub with soft, heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May and June; fruit bright red.

Common Snowball. (*Viburnum Sterilis*). Too well known to require any description.

High Bush Cranberry. (*Viburnum Opulus*). Has spreading habit; single white flowers borne in flat clusters followed by clusters of berries that cling to the leafless branches all winter.

Mock Orange. (*Phylladelphus* or *Syringa*) One of the best known and most popular shrubs. Usually tall, vigorous growers with large foliage and flowers. Valuable for backgrounds, screens, grouping and specimens.

White Bush Honeysuckle. (*Chamaecerasus Tartarica Alba*). Beautiful tall bush; creamy white flowers in May and June; fast grower, free flowering. Can be used for tall growing hedges.

White Bush Honeysuckle. (*Lonicera Morowii*).

A strong, vigorous grower with pure white flowers followed by brilliant colored fruit. Valuable for shrubberies and tall hedges.

Red Bush Honeysuckle. (*Chamaecerasus Tartarica Rosea*). Large, bright red blossoms, striped with white, followed by showy berries. Splendidly adapted for tall eedges.

Thunberg's Barberry. (*Barberis Thunbergii*). One of the most beautiful shrubs either for hedging or general purposes. Yellow flowers followed by scarlet fruit. Leaves turn scarlet and golden color in autumn.

Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree. (*Rhus Cotinus*). Overhung in midsummer by cloud-like masses of light mist-like flowers. Foliage changes to brilliant shades of yellow and red in fall.

Lilac. (*Vulgares*). The common lilac with bluish purple flowers.

Lilac. (*Persian*). Grows 4 to 7 feet high; pale lilac flowers borne in large, loose panicles, fragrant and graceful.

Lilac. (*Syringa*). *Marie Lagraye*. Large panicles of white flowers. Valuable for forcing. The finest white lilac grown.

Old Man. (*Artemisia Abrotanum*). A deciduous shrub and well known for its fragrance; extra strong branches.

American Ivy. (*Ampelopsis Englemanni*). Hardy climber; climbs by means of tendrills and clings to brick and stone surfaces; quick growing; leaves change to scarlet in fall.

SELECT HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

Prices Quoted on Application.

Bleeding Heart. (*Dielytra Spectabilis*). A hardy perennial with heart-shaped, rose colored flowers in drooping spikes; excellent border plant, perfectly hardy, 2 feet high, blossoms in April or May; easily cultivated.

Sweet William. (*Dianthus Barbatus*). Double mixed. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high; bears a profusion of round-topped clusters of flowers of all shades of red and pink to white in May and June.

Thousand-to-One Aster. (*Boltonia Asteroids*). Grows 4 feet high with white, aster-like flowers in broad heads in August. A fine plant for borders and cut flowers.

Hollyhocks. Assorted colors, perfectly hardy; grows 6 to 8 feet high; large brilliant flowers; blooms from July to August.

German Iris. (*Fleur de Lis*, or *Flag Iris*). Assorted colors, dark blue, light blue, porcelain, white and yellow; blooms in July and August; 18 to 24 inches high.

Blue Larkspar. (*Delphinium Formosum*). Flowers are deep blue with white eye on long spikes; strong,

robust plant, 3 to 4 feet high, very prolific, easy culture; June to September.

White Larkspar. (*Delphinium Chinense*). Pure white, otherwise same as the blue variety.

Oriental Poppy. (*Papaver*). Flowers are bright scarlet with black blotch at base of petal, very brilliant; blooms from May to August; 3½ feet high.

Golden Glow. Tall growing, hardy; foliage bright green; flowers rich yellow, borne on long, smooth stems, rapid grower.

Columbine. (*Aquilegia*). Rocky Mountain. Fine Rocky Mountain species with large flowers, often 4 inches across on stems; 1 to 1½ feet tall in June and July. The sepals are deep blue; petals pure white; spurs recurved.

Columbine. (*Aquilegia*). Yellowstone Park. Yellow, good size with yellow spurs; grows 2 to 3 feet high and makes a bush 2 to 3 feet across; blossoms in June and July; leaves clear-cut and showy.

ROSA RUGOSA ROSES.

Prices Quoted on Application.

Alba. Crowded with clusters of single pure white flowers; foliage dark green and glossy; very hardy and ornamental; perfectly hardy anywhere.

Rubra. Very popular on account of its rich, dark green foliage as well as large clustess of beautiful red flowers in early summer; very hardy

Hansa. Double red, perpetual flowering, free blooming, hardy rose; clusters measure nearly 12 inches across; compact grower, handsome foliage.

Blanche de Coubert. Strong, rampant grower with true Rugosa foliage; flowers large, paper-white, forming immense clusters of very sweet blossoms, perfectly hardy.

HARDY GARDEN ROSES.

Prices Quoted on Application.

Margaret Dickson. Large, handsome white rose; petals thick, shell-shaped, tinted flesh color next to center; foliage dark and rich, vigorous grower.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson, large and very fine; beautiful in bud, semi-double when in full bloom.

General Washington. Crimson red, very brilliant, constant bloomer, dwarf grower, large and perfect double, opens wide and flat; plants vigorous and sturdy.

Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant, cherry crimson; bush vigorous, blooming constantly; superb flowers on strong stems.

Crimson Rambler. A vigorous climber, making shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season; foliage large and glossy. Its crimson colored flowers are produced from ground to tip in large pyramidal clusters, remaining perfect for several weeks.

Queen of the Prairie. Hardy climbing rose, bright rosy red, sometimes striped with white; large, compact, globular; vigorous,

Seven Sisters. Hardy climber, flowers borne in clusters, varying colors from white to pink.

Standard Tree Roses. Very handsome when in full bloom. We have them in white, pink and red; strong and vigorous.

PAEONIES—Bulbs for Spring Planting.

Prices Quoted on Application

Festiva. Fine, full shell formed bloom; color ivory white with few carmine spots on center petals; fragrant.

Festiva Maxima. Flowers very large, snow white with red spots on edge of center petals; very sweet.

Queen Victoria. Bluish white guards, flesh white center lightly tipped with red; large flowers.

Golden Harvest. Bluish pink with whitish collar; center cream; yellow with occasional petals tipped and splashed with crimson; vigorous, early and fragrant.

Delicatissimi. Clear delicate pink; flowers large.

Officinalis Rosea. Bright, rosy pink; good grower.

Rosa Superba. A superior double red, full centered and massive; bright crimson.

Richardson's Rubra Superba. Rich, deep crimson; latest of all Paeonies; sweet and fine.

Officinalis Rubra. Rich, deep crimson; early, low growing habit; foliage very striking pale green.

L'Esperanza. Pink, very double flowers; large,

Baron de Diesbach. Wine color red; fragrant and keep a long time on the plant; splendid for cut flowers.

NOTICE. The above varieties are all fancy sorts. We have a large stock of common varieties, all colors, in clumps or divisions,

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

OUR complete line of Shade and Ornamental Trees is well known throughout the northwest. We make a specialty of growing trees for park and boulevard plantings as well as for open sections. We maintain a Landscape Department and offer this service to our customers whenever desired. We make a specialty of the American Elm and can furnish any size desired. **WRITE FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS AND SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICES.**

Ash American, White or Green. A native of fine symmetrical outline; valuable for street and park purposes. Thrives best in North and South Dakota.

Birch—Paper or Canoe. One of the handsomest trees in cultivation and a vigorous grower. When young the bark is dull brown, but changes as the tree grows older to a shiny, silky white, rendering it very attractive.

Birch—European, White. A distinct, native species of vigorous, rapid growth. Bark white, leaves triangular, tapering and pointed. It is very hardy and will grow in sandy or rocky soil and in any climate.

Box Elder—Ash-leaved Maple. This species is easily distinguished by its pinnate leaves and greenish-yellow bark. It grows rapidly into a large, spreading tree; found valuable for planting timber claims, shelter belts, etc., in the west where it endures both drouth and cold.

Catalpa—Speciosa. Very fine for shade and ornamental purposes; never subject to the attack of insects. Hardy in Southern Minnesota and the south.

Cherry—Wild, black. A tree of rapid growth, the lumber of which is very valuable. Should be much more cultivated in the northwest. Very hardy and easily grown.

Crab—Wild. This is our native crab and is very hardy. The tree seldom grows more than 12 feet high with rounded top and bright pink blossoms.

Elm—American, White. This is the noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests. A fast grower, extremely hardy and in every way desirable for street and park planting. The American Elm is the first choice of the experienced landscape designer.

Hackberry. A very handsome native tree of rapid growth and great vigor. Bears transplanting well. The character of its growth is similar to the Elm, though the top is not quite so spreading as that variety.

Horse Chestnut or Buckeye. This tree has an elegant pyramidal form with large, lobed leaves and showy upright pinacles of white flowers. Tree hardy, vigorous and free from insect pests and is among the first trees to unfold its leaves in the spring.

Larch—European. An excellent, rapid growing, pyramidal shaped, with drooping branches; foliage light green, soft and graceful. Perfectly hardy, fast growing and thrives in nearly all situations.

Linden—American or Basswood. Rapid growing large sized tree with remarkable straight trunk; deep green, heart-shaped leaves and clusters of fragrant yellow flowers.

Maple—Norway. A tree of foreign origin; a sturdy and symmetrical grower, forming a broad, spreading, rounded head. The leaves are deep green, large and broad, and cling to the branches longer than other sorts.

Maple—Sugar or Rock. A valuable native tree for lumber as well as shade and ornamental purposes. It is adaptable to all locations. Roots deeply and grows symmetrically into a tree of large proportions.

Maple—Weir's Cut Leaf. A very beautiful silver leaf sort with delicately cut leaves and distinct half-drooping habits. It grows rapidly, forming a straight, upright trunk with slender branches that curve gracefully downward. Very hardy.

Maple—Silver or Soft. A magnificent shade and ornamental tree of rapid growth. It is perfectly hardy and will thrive in any soil and in any locality. The leaves are beautifully shaped and have a silvery gleam. The hardiness and ease of culture of this tree makes it one of the most desirable for street and park planting.

Maple—Schwedleri. The purple Norway Maple's beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons but are especially fine in spring when their gleaming red and purple contrasts brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In midsummer they are purplish-green; in autumn golden-yellow.

Mountain Ash—European. A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July to winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries. Very popular for lawn planting. Hardy in all sections.

Mountain Ash—Oak-leaved. A variety with large hoary lobed leaves, distinct and fine.

Mulberry—Russian. It is largely planted for screens and windbreaks, also for shade trees. The fruit, which is rather small, is appreciated by birds and fowls.

Oak—White or Burr. Minnesota's grandest native tree, of slow growth but attains enormous size when full grown. Difficult to transplant but once started needs no further attention. Especially recommended for large lawns.

Oak—Scarlet. One of the best of the oak family. It forms a fine large tree of vast proportions, the large leathery leaves turning to a fiery scarlet in autumn.

Poplar—Balm of Gilead. A handsome native with thick, dark ovate leaves, silvery beneath. The spicy gum of the buds is used medicinally.

Poplar—Norway. Unexcelled for its quick growth and effect. It outgrows the Cottonwood and is extensively planted where quick groves and windbreaks are desired. This variety is highly recommended by the government to be planted for lumber purposes.

Poplar—Cottonwood. A tall native tree with shiny leaves, attaining a height of 80 to 100 feet. Grows rapidly and is very hardy, thriving under most adverse conditions.

Poplar—Lombardy. Of obelisk form, growing rapidly to extravagant heights. Is much used for screen hedges. Makes a striking feature in any landscape.

Poplar—Canadian. A variety of the Russian Poplar which has proven extremely popular on the western prairies. This tree is especially distinguished from the Carolina type by its light green bark and slightly oblong lobed leaves. The best poplar for windbreak purposes.

Poplar—Silver. This is a very beautiful ornamental tree. Leaves white as snow beneath, upper surface green. Extremely hardy, especially adapted to dry upland sections.

Walnut—Black. A majestic tree, growing to great size; bark rough and dark; foliage beautiful. It does well on most soils and is profitable to plant.

Willow—Laurel. A handsome, close-growing tree, leaves dark, glossy green and highly ornamental. Extensively planted for windbreak and hedge purposes.

Willow—Golden Russian. A very showy variety, with golden bark of high color, and very showy in winter. Valuable for windbreaks.

WEeping TREES.

Birch—Cut-leaved, Weeping. Of tall, slender growth, with finely cut foliage, borne upon drooping branches almost upright in habit; few trees have more good qualities. As it grows in height the bark becomes silvery white.

Mulberry—Trees' Weeping. One of the thriftiest and hardiest of weeping trees. It transplants easily and is appropriate for both large and small places.

Mountain Ash—Weeping. A picturesque little tree, 10 to 15 feet high, excellent for lawn specimens. It has beautiful pinnate foliage and bears white flowers in May and June, followed by clusters of bright, red berries.

Weeping Willow—Niobe. The branches are of graceful, drooping habit. One of the most promising and a beautiful tree with pendent branches and red twigs.

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SUDAN GRASS THE GREAT NEW HAY CROP

THIS grass is the greatest forage plant ever introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. Sudan Grass will prove of the greatest value in the western and southern states where the rainfall is deficient. The department also reports that it will produce just as good yields in the central and northern states and will grow nearly everywhere. Sudan Grass is an annual and dies each year like millet and belongs to the sorghum family. If sown about May 1st it may be cut some time in July, just before heading out, thus giving time for a second growth to reach the stage where it can be cut for pasture or cut for hay. The fact that Sudan Grass will produce two crops per year from a single seeding should make it preferable to millet. The yield varies from 2 to 8 tons of hay per acre. Sudan Grass makes its heaviest yield on a rich loam but has been grown successfully on almost every kind of soil and attains a height of from 3 to 5 feet. The ground should be firm and well drained. It is best sown broadcast or with a drill when it can be cut with a mower and treated like any other hay. After cutting it resumes its growth promptly and in about 40 to 45 days another crop is ready for cutting. Should be sown about corn planting time or after the ground becomes warm and may be drilled from one-half to one inch in depth. Sudan Grass makes a very nutritious hay and is greatly relished by cattle, horses and other stock. In feeding value the hay is second only to alfalfa and far better than millet. For seed production sow 6 pounds per acre, in rows 18 to 24 inches apart and cultivate. When broadcast sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre. We would like to have our customers try this as we believe it is worth while. See Blue Sheet for Prices.

Permanent Pasture Mixtures

In order to have the best results from pasture mixtures it is necessary to sow grasses that are both early and late. In seeding such varieties you receive the maximum amount of feed throughout the season, as they do not all mature at the same time. In our mixtures we have included turf forming varieties, giving a good feeding surface. In making our selection of varieties for mixtures, we have taken only such kinds as are known to be absolutely hardy and will endure the extremes of our northern climate.

Mixtures for high heavy clay soil. English Blue Grass or Meadow Fescue, Orchard Grass, Medium Red Clover, Alsike, White Clover, Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Bromus Inermus. Seed 25 lbs. to the acre. For prices see blue sheet.

Mixture for high light soil. Alfalfa, Kentucky Blue Grass, Timothy, Red Top, Red Clover, Bromus Inermus. Seed 22 lbs. per acre. For prices see blue sheet.

Mixtures for low rich soils. Kentucky Blue Grass, Medium Red Clover, Alsike, White Clover, Orchard Grass, English Blue Grass, Red Top and Bromus Inermus. Seed 20 lbs. per acre. For prices see blue sheet.

Permanent Hog Pasture Mixtures. Hogs can be raised much more profitably on grass and clover, with corn, than by feeding corn alone. The grasses furnish a ration that contains all of the necessary elements for bone building, which corn does not contain. A good pasture will not only develop the hog, but it will keep it in a good healthy condition. It is well to seed hog pasture mixtures with oats or barley

in the spring, on well prepared ground, fall plowing always furnishes the best seed bed. The hogs can be turned in as soon as the grass becomes well started. The grain will be eaten first, giving the grasses a chance to grow and thicken. We recommend the following mixtures for permanent hog pastures: Alfalfa, White Clover, Mammoth Clover, Medium Red Clover, Orchard Grass, Bromus Inermus, Timothy and English Ryegrass. Seed 18 lbs. per acre. For prices see blue sheet.

Annual Hog Pasture Mixtures. For this mixture we recommend fast growing annuals, which include the following: Spelts, Rye, Barley, Sugar Cane, Canadian Field Peas, Dwarf Essex Rape, Sedan Grass, Kaffir Corn. Seed this mixture on well prepared ground, if possible on ground that was plowed in the fall. The seed is either sown broadcast or drilled in at the rate of from 40 to 70 lbs. per acre. The seed should be covered with well pulverized soil, about three-quarters of an inch deep. The hogs can be turned in on it when it shows a growth of about six or seven inches. For prices see blue sheet.



Cashman Hereford Farm No. 12 located on the Jefferson Highway one and one-half miles north of Owatonna, Minnesota

WE have been breeding Hereford cattle for eighteen years, constantly adding to and improving our herd until now we not only have one of the best but one of the largest herds of purebred Herefords in the northwest. In building up this fine herd we have adhered closely to the Anxiety 4th strain through such noted sires as the famous Domino and Bonnie Brae 8th, together with the very best dams that money could buy. Our herd now comprises about two hundred purebreds headed by Lord Domino No. 844,921, who was Champion at the South Dakota State Fair in 1920, and Domino's Return No. 889,999, who is considered to be one of the best sons of the famous Domino. We always have choice young bulls and heifers for sale at attractive prices. If interested come and see them or write for information.

PERKINS SEEDLINGS

REDWING

JUMBO

GOODHUE

The NORTHWEST'S
GREATEST APPLES

BAYFIELD

Two-Thirds Actual Size. See Description on Page 73.

Plant Cashman's Home Grown Corn



Selecting Pedigreed Seed Corn from our own fields near Owatonna.

CLINTON FALLS NURSERY COMPANY

OWATONNA
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